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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Informal Parleys Get Results

MacDonald Sails Home Happy

Human Coöperation Wins Out

Roosevelt Favors French Pact

Boston's 'Sacred Cod' Is Stolen

MR. MacDONALD, British Prime Minister, sails back to England, and with this closing of the first chapter, remarkable estimates are heard of the value of the statesmen's informal parleys. With final agreements specifically disavowed, Washington believes that literally immense strides have been made up the road to world understanding. Lopped away is most of the underbrush that hid the actual objectives and sharply defined are the avenues the participants now recognize as leading to world results. London, predicting success for the world economic conference, shares Washington's view of the progress made. British newspapers and officials are moved to express the hope that something so long sought in vain at Geneva is emerging upon the banks of the Potomac—effective international leadership.

¶ Ramsay MacDonald speaks freely of the methods that are achieving results at Washington. "Alliances? I do not want them, nor do you," he declares at the Pilgrims' dinner in New York before sailing. Alliances are only hampering bargains. What is being developed is the coöperation of free nations, of free peoples who can talk candidly to each other. The influences of destruction are rampant today. Countless mouths whisper stories, suggestions, ideas that make only for disruption. Personal contact and personal confidence alone will equip peoples to overcome the opposing evil forces and to solve their problems. He sees the future reading the deeds of today not as an advanced chapter in an old story—They write the first chapter of a new great age.

¶ The Prime Minister stresses the fact that the discussions with the President have got far beyond mere market haggling. "It is not the case of the man who says 'I won't give you sixpence unless I get back six coppers in exchange for it.' The exchanges we want are those that will aid us to lighten the burdens of the world." The United States need not fear being drawn into European entanglements, he assures. "Human cooperation is our aim; I think we have got it." "The highest diplomacy always takes into account the value of personal human understandings," Mr. MacDonald sums up—And that "highest diplomacy" is doing the work in Washington.

¶ Japan's mysterious withdrawal from the area south of the Chinese Great Wall is now attributed to threatening trouble with Soviet Russia. Moscow has heard that the Japanese plan is to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, owned by Russia and China, and wary Japan is credited with altering its policy of invasion south of the Great Wall in order to send an army into Manchuria to offset any possible action by Russia. But whatever the motives, one thing is certain—Japan in China might call this its busy day.

¶ Will the nations take a common stand against any one of their number who turns aggressor? President Roosevelt is believed to have assured M. Herriot that he will seek a means whereby the United States may join in a world move against a palpable peace-breaker. This amounts almost to a revolution in American foreign policy. Such a consultative pact is urged by France in its thesis of security. If it can be set up, one of the chief bars to disarmament will have been removed. The United States would merely be agreeing to let Europe know its position if a crisis arises. It would end the preying uncertainty that has existed ever since America refused to join the League—And France and Europe would regard this as a great boon.

¶ Germany will not have to burn all those books by Jewish authors if it is willing to sell them. With the big bonfires at the universities not many days off, a London bookselling firm cables Chancellor Hitler's secretary: "Would purchase all unapproved books in Germany. Will you negotiate?" The offer is inspired by study of the list of authors whose works are to be destroyed and which have commercial value wherever German is read. James M. Barrie writes German Ambassador Hoesch that the proposed book banishment will have grave consequences—The intellectual life of Germany will suffer.

¶ Massachusetts' famous State House becomes the center of a sensation. The classical precincts overlooking Boston Common are invaded and the "sacred cod" which has hung therein for at least 150 years is stolen. This famous fish, five feet in length, carved from white pine and brightly silvered, has always been the Commonwealth's acknowledgment of a long and profitable association. Harvard students are suspected of kidnaping; police search frantically. Bewildered citizens consider the cod—They do owe worlds to this faithful if now outraged denizen of the deep.

Latin-American Women Rally Under Banner of Equal Rights

Appeal for Removal of All Discriminations to Be Made to Pan-American Conference—Progress in Movement Shown in Four Nations

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—At the Seventh Pan-American Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, the Latin-American nations will be asked to outlaw all discriminations against the women of the southern republics. Complete equality between men and women will be sought.

Thus far Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina have, in a measure, granted this request. In other words, they have put an end to:

1. Conflicts which existed where the wife was compelled to take the nationality of her husband or to retain her own nationality upon marriage.

2. Conflicts which existed when the nationality of a child was at stake and where citizenship depended upon the country where the child was born, and was sometimes controlled by a man marrying a foreign woman and preserving his own nationality for the offspring, or where a woman, marrying a foreigner, retained her own citizenship and gave it to her child.

However, these concessions, valuable as they are, are not sufficient, for since April 4, 1928, efforts to bring about equal rights between women and men have been in force. On that date was established the Inter-American Commission of Women established by the governing board of the Pan American Union, Washington, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Sixth Pan-American Conference in Havana during 1928.

Proof that this movement was widely favored was the attention given it by the press, ambassadors, ministers, chargé d'affaires, feminists, and others interested in Latin-American suffragism. Enthusiastic approval, reaching from India to Greece, and from Canada to Argentina, included commendations of editors, men and women of letters, and internationally-known jurists.

At first, the Inter-American Commission of Women, believing that equal rights was a subject too reactionary to interest the governments of Latin America, turned its attention primarily to women's nationality rights. Time passed while data of various sorts were gathered together, and then in 1930 Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the commission, went to Europe to obtain what information women of

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Reed Puts Blame For Bond Failures On Inflation Bill

Cites Instances Which, He Says, Prove Market 'Practically Annihilated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27—Opponents of the Thomas inflation bill commenced their supreme effort to head off its passage as the Senate debate resumed today, concentrating their chief attack on the clause giving President Roosevelt power to reduce the gold content of the dollar. With a time limit of 15 minutes imposed on speeches after 2 o'clock and each Senator limited to a single speech, a vote was believed almost certain today.

Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, opposition leader, opened the debate. The Thomas bill has had the effect already of "practically annihilating the municipal bond market," he charged. Nassau County in New York, asked bids for a bond issue on Monday but had not received a single bid; Syracuse experienced a similar phenomenon on Tuesday, while yesterday, he asserted, Boston failed to get a bid on a proposed $3,000,000 bond issue.

It is practically impossible, he declared, to sell a municipal bond of New York today and added that there was no market in New York for United States Government bonds save as an artificial market was caused by the Federal Reserve System.

To a declaration of Senator Reed that the proposed measure would paralyze business because of uncertainty as to the value of the dollar, Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, retorted that the same condition exists today in Great Britain, which has left the gold standard.

The Pennsylvanian argued, however, that conditions were different in the United States. With the assistance of Senators William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho and Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, Senator Reed continued his attack on the gold clause. He declared the Thomas measure contains authorization for "every type of unsound money, save perhaps the wampum of the Indian and the teeth of the sperm whale of the Fiji islanders."

"You can't change the weather," he said, "by changing the thermometer; yet the inflationists are trying to change the temperature by changing the scale on the glass."

He insisted also that the inflationary pool would give only temporary results. This would go to only "15 per cent of the people" and would be gone, he asserted, "by the first of January," although to the other 85 per cent he charged it would do permanent injury.

Agitation for immediate cash payment of the veterans' bonus coincided with the Senate vote yesterday, 41 to 26, to include in the Administration inflation measure power for the President to remonetize silver at any ratio to gold he desired.

The argument of the bonus advocates was expressed by Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.) of Indiana again today. Under the proposed inflation, he argued, there is going to be plenty of cheap money from the printing presses, so why not put it into circulation through distribution among the veterans?

In the House, the bonus agitation has also been revived. Representatives Wright Patman (D.) of Texas and William P. Connery (D.) of Massachusetts have petitioned the chairman of the Democratic caucus to convene a meeting.

Overtime Abolition Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng.—Abolition of all overtime work to enable the unemployed to be absorbed was urged at the annual conference of the Federation of Unions in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing industry, held here recently.

Japan's Retreat Laid to Moscow's Move in Far East

Mystery of Withdrawal From Lwan Subject of Many Theories

TIENTSIN, China, April 27 (AP)—The sudden withdrawal of Japanese troops from the coastal area of North China was attributed by Chinese leaders today to trouble brewing between Japan and Russia in Manchuria.

An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow told of a Soviet report that the Japanese Army in Manchuria had approved a plan to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway from Soviet Russia. The report, received last night in Moscow from Khabarovsk, Siberia, quoted "competent sources."

The Chinese assert that the firm stand taken by Russia in protesting the severing of the railroad's connections into Siberia and the seizure of trains by Manchoukuan guards has forced Japan to send its army north. The railroad, built by Russia, is jointly operated by Russia and Manchoukuo.

Other Chinese believed the fact that Japanese and Chinese officials are going to Washington in the next few weeks to participate in President Roosevelt's discussions of world problems was a factor in the sudden troop withdrawals from indisputable Chinese territory.

Whatever the motives, the Japanese were beating a hasty retreat over territory they had seized in a series of costly battles in the last few weeks. The Chinese forces which were driven across the Lwan River a week ago had advanced about 30 miles in the wake of the Japanese today.

Advance detachments of the Chinese were reported back again in Changli. The Japanese withdrawal was reported continuing in the direction of the seaport of Chinwangtao and its garrisons along the Great Wall in the Shanhaikwan district.

The mystifying action has disappointed Chinese politicians who were seeking to set up a separate government in the Tientsin-Peiping area with the aid of the Japanese and Manchoukuans.

The consolidation of Chinese military forces with northern leaders again working in unison with the Nanking Government's army curbed the separatist movement and lessened possibility of open revolt in this area. This, it was pointed out, may have contributed to the Japanese decision to withdraw.

The stubborn resistance of the Chinese at Koupeikow, the gateway to Peiping, demonstrated during the past few days that a new united front was being presented to the Japanese.

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Things Present

The article "What Is Inflation?" simplifies a complex subject much in the public view today. See the Editorial page. There is a chuckle, by the way, in "Appointments With Hairdressers" in the Mirror of World Opinion.

If you have a dog, don't miss "Animal War Heroes" on the Young Folks' page.

Odell Shepard is back on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page. And if you sometimes wonder about which to use, the participle or gerund, peek at the Word a Day.

And Things to Come

Friday brings a Woman's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Money Like Belt And Must Be Kept Moving, Ford Says

'Things Looking Up, Decidedly So,' Asserts Motor Maker

Mr. Henry Ford strolled around his Wayside Inn in Sudbury yesterday and ended up by reëxploring the old barn of the historic estate which Longfellow made famous.

Here amid stagecoaches and hand-hewn rafters, the genial automobile pioneer attended a sale of handicraft products, fancy articles and linens, conducted by the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, which is holding its annual meeting at the inn as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ford. After considerable debate as to whether "this runner would look prettier than that runner" on one of his dining-room buffet tables, he finally purchased "this green one here" and "that one over there."

Mr. Ford Knows Linens

It was clearly evident that Mr. Ford knows linens almost as well as he does motors. He handled the many articles on the linen table as an expert would. It was not the hand of a mechanic yesterday, but the versatile hand of just an ordinary business man away from the toil of the office.

When the reporter ventured to turn Mr. Ford's thoughts from linens to the gold standard, the latter's brow furrowed a moment, then he smiled and backed up against the old windows in the ancient barn. His answer came quickly. "I don't think there will be an awful lot of difference, do you? Things will continue to go on about the same and you won't feel a great change. How about you, it won't affect you, will it?" The Dearborn manufacturer was interviewing the reporter now and he continued to smile.

But pressed further on the money question, Mr. Ford commented briefly on what it all meant. What is it, anyway, he said, and who knows anything about it? Many people have had the idea that they could make money out of money. But they found out differently in those speculative years.

"Money is like a belt on a machine," he declared. (Mr. Ford just had to get a mechanical simile.) "It must be kept moving round and round to be of any real value. There is no security except in knowledge

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Stores in New York To Pass Sales Levy In Full to Customers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 27—New York State's 1 per cent retail sales levy, which is expected to yield $28,000,000, will go into effect on Monday as a charge passed on in full by the stores to customers, following a decision reached unanimously by the Retail Drygoods Association here.

Mr. Walter Hammitt, vice-president of Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, who heads the association, said the tax would not be listed separately on price tags or sales checks, but would be incorporated "in its entirety" in the price of the goods.

The necessity for this application of the tax had been recognized by its sponsors from the beginning, Mr. Hammitt said, in the belief that the general public would not object to a small tax "adding only a little to the price paid for any one article," and is in conformity with the recommendation of the State Tax Commissioner, Mr. Mark Graves.

The decision to include the tax in the selling price without specific statement on price tags or sales checks seemed "the simplest and best way to pass this tax burden along," Mr. Hammitt said.

In opinion of the association members, who represent the leading department stores and women's specialty shops here, the allotment of the tax to sales will be uneven, due both to competitive factors and the difficulty of including the levy on certain kinds of merchandise, particularly that selling under $1. Thus, some merchandise, they hold, will inevitably have to carry a greater share of the tax burden.

Germany's Black List Interests Booksellers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 27—"Would purchase all unapproved books in Germany. Will you negotiate?" Such is the text of a telegram addressed today to Chancellor Hitler's secretary by W. & G. Foyle, sellers of second-hand books here.

The offer arises from publication in London newspapers of the names of many internationally-known authors placed on the black list in Germany and to be banned henceforth in all public and municipal libraries there.

Meanwhile a letter from Sir James Barrie to the German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, was published here today. In his capacity as president of the Society of Authors Sir James wrote that the society wishes to remind those responsible for the proscription of many German authors that "the intellectual life of their country will suffer greatly unless it is secured against the malice of political and racial prejudices and allowed a reasonable freedom of thought and speech."

America's Doors Swing Wide Open

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SECRETARY OF STATE HULL GREETS VISITING STATESMEN

Left to Right—RAMSAY MacDONALD, British Prime Minister, First to Consult With President Roosevelt; MR. HULL, Official Host; R. B. BENNETT, Canadian Prime Minister; EDOUARD HERRIOT, French Envoy.

Potomac Accord On Prices Called Key to New Trade

Britain Sees Hope for World Conclave in Washington Talks

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 27—The Roosevelt-MacDonald joint statement upon the world situation has introduced so new an element of directness, balance and understanding into the long-debated international plan of action as to have raised extraordinary enthusiasm here today.

The difference seen between it and the proposal of the preparatory commission of experts is regarded as deep-seated enough to have raised the hope that effectual international leadership, so long vainly sought at Geneva, may have in truth emerged upon the banks of the Potomac.

This difference is described in today's Manchester Guardian as one of emphasis. It comes out especially in making the raising of the commodity price level as a "primary and fundamental" object to be achieved. Here, it is felt, is a definite first step, applicable alike to every nation and one in which each can do its appropriate part without feeling its own individual interests jeopardized.

Controversial questions of commerce, industry, tariff, currency and exchange policies, being subordinated to this central motif, may then, it is thought here, be more easily handled than when thrust, as they have hitherto been, into the forefront of that picture in which in fact they are secondary.

No fault is thus found with the non-appearance of war debts and reparations in the main program, since it is recognized that the extent of the possibility of such payments depends on the success of prior measures for restoring trade.

World exchange stabilization also falls into its appropriate place in the picture which, the Daily Herald suggests today, should be one of Anglo-American and French financial unity, framed in gold.

Real hope has thus been injected into London's cheerful preparations to welcome the 2000 delegates to the World Economic Conference here in June.

Anglo-Argentine Pact

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons today that a trade agreement "on all points of principle" has been reached with Argentina. A treaty is being drafted, Mr. Runciman said, and will be signed within a few days. He gave no details.

MacDonald Bases World Aid On Anglo-American Accord

British Premier Hails Days of Open Diplomacy in New York Speech—Declares Coöperation Must Take Place of Alliances

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 27—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, is on the high seas today, bound for home, after having delivered a message to the American people in New York last night, in which he voiced the belief that world happiness hinged on the United States and Great Britain standing together.

"May I venture to say that at this moment, and so far as one can see for many and many a year to come," he said, "no greater blessing can come upon the nations of the world than that Great Britain and America should remain in affectionate relationship?"

It was the British Prime Minister's valedictory to the American public after his conversations with President Roosevelt in their mutual efforts to straighten out the world economic tangle—conversations in which France, through M. Edouard Herriot, has joined and in which other powers are to follow immediately. While Mr. MacDonald referred to these talks only in a general way in his address before the Pilgrims of the United States, more than 1000 of whom met to do him honor last night, he spoke with so serious an air and with such solemnity that the inference was unmistakable that he viewed the world situation—and especially that of Europe—as most grave.

Coöperation and Consultation

The major theme of his whole address was that these problems could be solved only by coöperation and consultation, and that in this work world weal depended upon the maintenance of the "affectionate relations" between the United States and Britain.

"Alliances?" he continued. "I do not want them, nor do you. An alliance is a bargain. Of what use is a bargain, except for hampering purposes, when hearts are beating in harmony, when minds are looking to the same goal and when the determination of the best is guiding feet toward that goal?

"That is the coöperation I want, the coöperation of free nations, the coöperation of peoples who can talk candidly to each other, the combination which comes when common respect and common confidence determine a common policy.

"Anglo-American relations, I hope, will always be that, because that to you, to us and the world is going to yield the most precious results."

Text of Premier's Remarks

In his address the Prime Minister said to the Pilgrims Society:

Mr. President, Your Excellency, and gentlemen: I have been introduced to you tonight in words all too warm in their praise and you have responded with a hearty hospitality which, though very striking, is, I must say, only the ending of a series of welcomes which the warm-hearted American people have shown me since I landed on your shores at the end of last week.

The Pilgrims exist for one purpose, and for one purpose only. That is to keep hands stretched across the Atlantic. Ah, my friends,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

New Hampshire 'Dolls Up' on Fast Day And Runs Down to Boston for an Outing

CONCORD, N. H., April 27 (AP)—It's Fast Day—a custom older than most New England communities now observed only in New Hampshire.

It originated with the Pilgrims as a day of prayer and fasting to show gratefulness for having come through the rigors of a severe New England winter. Just the opposite of Thanksgiving Day, observed to show gratefulness for bountiful crops, Fast Day gradually fell into disuse. State after state abandoned observance of the day until now, New Hampshire alone sets aside the last Thursday in April by proclamation of the Governor.

Several attempts have been made to abolish the day in New Hampshire without success, but in recent years the folks in the Granite State have been less inclined to observe the holiday strictly. Stores in the larger communities of Manchester and Nashua keep open.

For most of those living in the southern part of the State, Fast Day means a trip to Boston. Hundreds drive down, go to theaters and shop—so many hundreds that many New Hampshire business men have sarcastically termed the day one on which Boston merchants should give thanks.

Many of those who have forgotten the original purpose of the day fight any move to discard it simply because they enjoy the opportunity to take trips or rest.

In many New Hampshire towns Fast Day union services are held in the churches—but as time goes on they become more and more sparsely attended.

Famous Scots Street Bans Colored Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Colored lighting displays have been banned from Princes Street by a decision of the Edinburgh Town Council.

A large majority of councilors agreed that this step was necessary to preserve the dignity of the famous thoroughfare, in view of the difficulty of controlling the general æsthetic effect once colored illuminations are permitted.

Sprig of Prosperity Sprouts Forth From Old Business Roots

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27—American business seems to be picking up. Like other things in the vernal season, it has sent up a tiny sprout and unfolded a diminutive leaf. Financial gardeners of the Treasury and Commerce Departments are tending it with a solicitude verging on rapture. They hope this tender sprig of business revival will burgeon into a sturdy plant.

It was farm commodities that started it all. For almost four years farm prices have been depressed. The law of supply and demand has been at work. A good many farmers have been squeezed out, and with the prices of standard products at record low levels, crop diversification has appeared. The result is a forthcoming winter wheat crop whose size may be the smallest since 1904.

If the wheat crop is small enough, it means that the protected home market sets the price. High-priced wheat is the bell wether of farm recovery. Wheat prices, along with those of other commodities, have consequently experienced a neat upturn. The whole farm community has had a thrill.

Simultaneously has come the talk of inflation. Just which is cause and which effect may never be known. There is usually a spring upturn in business anyway. Furthermore, there have been indications for some time that business affairs were approaching stabilization. Many observers think the hard times really hit their final bottom with the universal bank holiday at the start of the new Administration. Indices of business activity were already higher in February, following good-sized rises in December and January. At any rate, inflationary talk has helped prices up, temporarily at least.

Plane for Mollisons Too Heavy on Runway

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—A big plane, so heavy when loaded that there is no suitable runway in Great Britain for a takeoff, has been selected by the flying Mollisons, Jim and Amy, for their projected New York-Baghdad nonstop flight.

The Daily Mail said today it will be taken to New York in sections for that reason, to be reassembled at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, N. Y. The plane will have three vast cylindrical tanks and a single-seated cockpit, with just enough space for Capt. Jim Mollison and his wife to change over controls. The resting pilot will use a tiny cabin in the machine's tail.

A hatchway, one foot high, underneath the tanks will give access to the cabin. The resting pilot can lie with his or her head and shoulders in the cabin and the remainder of the body beneath the gasoline holders.

Roosevelt Puts Hand to Plow Of Real Peace

Talks With Herriot Turn to International Action Against Aggressor

Arms Accord Needed

Then Next Step Indicated Would Be Presidential Power on Debts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27—In his talks with M. Edouard Herriot, continuing intensively today, President Roosevelt has been grappling directly with the world's outstanding political difficulty, which may be stated as: Will the nations of the world take a common stand against an aggressor nation? It is easy to see how this basic problem governs the ultimate issues of peace or war, economic recovery and the future prospects of world society, as now organized.

And in what amounts almost to a revolution in American foreign policy, President Roosevelt has told M. Herriot, the French spokesman—having presumably said the same thing earlier to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister—that he will seek a means whereby the United States may join in a world move against a palpable peace-breaker.

Beyond this momentous contribution to world security—which, however, is a logical outgrowth of the evolving policies of recent years and may be put in a way extremely attractive and safe to the American people—President Roosevelt has said encouraging things in the economic and monetary fields.

Review of War Debts

He has indicated that if the Disarmament Conference bursts into new activity as the result of his security offer; if Europe seems to reflect a sincere desire to refurbish the machinery of peace, and if the economic prospects for the world conference are good, he will ask Congress to give him authority to deal with war debts.

Under this authority, he would be prepared to make an adjustment of the June 15 payment. The latest view here is that President Roosevelt would not defer that installment indefinitely—thus apparently granting a moratorium and bringing upon him all the criticism which descended upon President Hoover. Instead he would persuade the European debtors to pay a portion of the installment on account—just as in a private transaction a debtor unable to pay makes a small deposit on account.

This smaller payment might even be credited against the principal of the debt instead of against the interest, which is postponable anyway. The juridical validity of the debts would thus be reëstablished, and American public opinion presumably placated.

Fitted Into General Picture

Then the entire future of the debts would be renegotiated, perhaps simultaneously with the World Economic Conference, and certainly as integral part of the world monetary and economic picture. But the actual negotiation might be outside the London conference itself, in a direct discussion between the debtors alone, instead of with the 50-odd countries at that parley.

Along purely economic lines, President Roosevelt has also suggested that the London conference open its sessions by declaring a tariff truce for its duration—just as the Disarmament Conference laid down an armaments holiday. This would be a gesture of good faith which would be a barricade against mounting economic nationalism, and a possible jockeying for position during the conference.

These are the basic ideas which are under consideration at the White House. None of them are as yet in the form of commitments, naturally, and President Roosevelt has to persuade the American people that the steps he suggests are to their interest. Presumably he is prepared to do this, in a direct and rational appeal to the peace-loving mass of the nation, which in the view of many has been only a passive participant in the era of isolation which seemed at times to engulf the nation.

Support of Public Opinion

The security pledge which President Roosevelt is seeking to grant can be presented in very reasonable form—in just the form which the President could most ably put before the people by means of the radio. It amounts to nothing more nor less than agreeing to let Europe know where the United States stands if a crisis arises. There is no pledge to take any specific action whatever. The American Executive and Senate are still supreme arbiters of American foreign policy. No hands are tied.

But Europe would be informed that the uncertainty which has prevailed ever since the United States refused to enter the League of Nations has ended. In a prospective world move against an aggressor, the other nations would know how the United States proposed to act. And if the facts were sufficiently clear to convince the other nations that any one nation was guilty—which is a big assumption—then presumably nobody in the United States would be insistent upon trading rights with the peace breaker. To the

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Improved Housing Movement Began About Decade Ago

Better Homes Week Now Looked Upon as Permanent Institution

Better Homes Week, which annually focuses the eyes of the nation's householders on home beautification and solutions to problems of home ownership, has become a regular spring event looked forward to in thousands of communities throughout the United States.

This event, which this year ends on April 30, is a prominent part of the Better Homes in America movement which was started in 1922 by Mrs. William Brown Meloney of New York after President Harding announced that the United States was 1,000,000 homes short. It was incorporated as a public service corporation in 1924, with Mr. Herbert Hoover as president. Mr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University, now holds this position.

In the first year approximately 500 communities participated in the better homes campaign and in 1930 over 7000. The national headquarters are located in Washington, D. C., but state and local committees have been established effectively to carry the work of improving housing and living conditions into individual localities.

The purposes of the movement are many. They include making accessible to all citizens knowledge of high standards in house building, home furnishing and home life; encouraging the building of sound, beautiful single-family houses and the reconditioning and remodeling of old houses.

Furthermore, thrift for home ownership is fostered, and knowledge of methods of financing the purchase or building of a home is made available. General study of the housing problem and family life difficulties is encouraged, and each community is assisted in benefiting from such a study.

Economical furnishing of the home is urged. Efforts are made to supply knowledge of means of eliminating drudgery and wasted efforts in housekeeping. The movement also encourages establishment of home economics courses in public schools, particularly the construction of home economics cottages and home-management houses.

Efforts are made toward the building of small houses by boys of vocational schools or vocational classes of public schools, and instruction in house upkeep and repair, so that boys may acquire an intelligent interest in householding and home ownership.

Improvement of house lots, yards and neighborhood is promoted and the making of home gardens and playgrounds encouraged. The workers seek to extend knowledge of the ways of making home life happier, through development of home music, home play, home arts and crafts and the home library. Special study and discussion of character building in the home also is fostered.

According to Mrs. Albert B. Carter, better homes worker, the Massachusetts work has been extremely effective, because of the support of Mrs. James J. Storrow, chairman of the committee.

The Massachusetts work in Better Homes Week continues through April 30, with exhibits in most of the Boston branch libraries and special programs in various communities throughout the State. Various model apartments and homes are on exhibit, the hours of inspection and location of each may be obtained at the Boston headquarters, 87 Beacon Street.

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Money Like Belt, Ford Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

and industry. If all our youths would put what they earn into knowledge, they would soon be able to create a demand for their services."

When asked how conditions in the country looked, Mr. Ford replied, "things are looking up, decidedly so. People are thinking more. There is a greater spirit of optimism and they are tired of this word depression. It is making people realize the necessity of being able to do something for themselves. Things are all right for the people who want to work, and they never have been all right for the people who don't want to work."

Mrs. Ford entertained more than 700 members of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association at a luncheon yesterday as a feature of a three-day convention which began Tuesday and ends today. She reported that despite difficult times, the organization was advancing rapidly and that it had recently added three important branches in Washington, Virginia and Maryland. This, she said, is a great record for a bad financial year.

Mrs. Ford told how she and Mr. Ford became interested in the Wayside Inn up to the moment when he said, "Let's buy it and save it." Mrs. Harold Murdock, president of the New England branch of the association, spoke briefly and greeted the delegates, who have come to Sudbury from all parts of the country.

Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Sandwich, N. H., president of the Commission of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, told of the origin and purpose of the commission, which, she said, serves without pay to provide essential instruction in craftsmanship of a high order to individuals in rural regions and in cooperative groups of the towns and cities.

Mrs. Robert A. Ware, chairman of the association's education committee, announced the award of the Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowship for 1933-34. The winner is Miss Velva Rudd, a teaching assistant in botany at the University of Cincinnati.

A telegram protesting against the curtailment of garden extension service work was sent to President Roosevelt. An announcement told of plans to raise $10,000 to establish a Girl Scout scholarship in gardening, designated as the Lou Henry Hoover scholarship in recognition of Mrs. Hoover's deep interest in gardening as an out-of-door vocation for young people. The scholarship will be at the School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler, Penna., and is to carry an annual award of $500. It will be open to Girl Scouts of outstanding record from any section of the United States.

Leader in Garden Movement

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. HENRY FORD

Motion Pictures

Notable Experiment

The unexpected continues to happen at the Fine Arts Theater. Just as you begin to think the gamut of innovations has been run, up pops a new one. The latest is Amateur Night for Film Makers, which made its initial bow last evening at 9 o'clock, probably for the first time anywhere in a regular motion picture house.

Still sticking to "Prize-Winning Cinema," two of the three one-reel films shown are winners—"Pipe Dreams," by Messrs. J. de Phoure and E. Atkins, taking first prize in the Boston Cinemateur Club Contest for 1932, and "What Price Dirty Dishes," by Mr. L. Green, second.

The special program opened with "Can Do, the Magician," by Mr. R. McGowan, and built neatly to a climax by ending with "Pipe Dreams," the best of the three. All occupied a smaller space on the screen than the "legitimate" picture (a matter of machines and millimeters which we are unable to elucidate); all were playful and amusing; and all silent films, admirably synchronized to music by Mr. George Kraska, manager of the theater. "Pipe Dreams," showing the influence of René Clair, has an originality of its own; "What Price Dirty Dishes" is a little vague in motivation, and "Can Do, the Magician," is clearer in idea than in photography.

Loyal to its slogan of "International (as well as) Prize-Winning Cinema," the Fine Arts Theater, coöperating with the Amateur Cinema League, a world-wide organization of cinematographers, through the Boston Cinemateur Club, will present the best in international amateur photoplays from time to time. Thus does another shining novelty find a niche in the Fine Arts repertoire of surprises.

M. L.

Events Tonight

Women's City Club of Boston: Supper meeting, Miss Viola Ilma, editor of Modern Youth Magazine, speaker, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Meeting, talk, "Fighting the Depression," by Mr. Carl P. Dennett, R. G. Shaw School Hall, 8.

Lawrence School: Fathers' Night, Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, speaker, Francis Street, Brookline, 8.

B. U. School of Education: Second annual open house program, presentation of "Lilies of the Field," dancing, 29 Exeter Street, 8.

American McAll Association: Anniversary meeting, Mount Vernon Church, 8.

Boston Civic Guild: Costume party, Hotel Westminster, evening.

Village Players of Newton: Performance of "Heritage," Unitarian Playhouse, 8.

Boston City Club: Illustrated talk, "Camera Tricks in the Movies," by Mr. Floyd A. Ramsdell, 14 Somerset Street, 7:15.

Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting, assisted by soloists, Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8.

Better Homes Week: Programs as follows: Parker Hill Branch Library, 1497 Tremont Street, 8; Norfolk House, 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury, 7 to 10.

New England Hotel Exposition: Supper dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

Phi Iota Mu: Dinner, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 7.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Domestic Science School practice dinner, 7:30.

Symposium on the growth of higher education in America, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9:30.

Lynn Historical Society: Meeting, talk, "How Massachusetts Grew: 1630 to 1643; a Study in Town Boundaries," by Mr. Albert Harrison Hall, 125 Green Street, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.
Metropolitan—"Cavalcade," 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:05, 10 p. m.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Fear-Off Hills," 8:15.
Loew's State—"Secrets," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Oliver Twist," 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50 p. m.
Colonial—"Pigeons and People," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Boys in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

The Dance

Du Buron Studio, 1126 Boylston Street—Public recital by Edouard du Buron, assisted by some of his pupils, April 24-29, 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.
Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Better Homes Week: Programs as follows: Fellows Athenæum Branch Library, 46 Millmont Street, Roxbury, 3; Brookline Unit, 12 Gardner Park, Brookline, 2; South End House, 48 Rutland Street, 2:30; Supervised Houses, 81 St. Stephen Street, 3:30. Inspection of selected apartment houses.

Kappa Sigma: Luncheon, University Club, 12:30.

Jordan Marsh Company: Exhibition of English silver and plate, Fashion Center, 9 to 5, through Saturday.

B. U. School of Education: Open house program, visiting of classes, through Saturday, 29 Exeter Street.

China Dog Show, benefit Associate Nursery School, Louis Joseph Galleries, daily through Saturday.

American McAll Association: Annual business meeting and election of officers, morning, followed by lectures, afternoon, Mount Vernon Church.

Boston Alumni Association of Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Annual luncheon meeting, Durgin Park's Restaurant, Hayward Place, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: New England Arts and Crafts exhibit, through May 15. Lecture, "Winging Northward," 11 and 2:30; Stamp Club meeting, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

New England Hotel Exposition, Hotel Statler, through Saturday.

New England regional Boy Scout Conference, Hotel Somerset.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Boys in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German Gothic and Renaissance drawings. Through April 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Forty-four etchings of Oriental life by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through May.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pastels by Pamelia S. Adams and sculptures by Anna Coleman Ladd. Through April 29.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Luigi Lucioni. Water colors by C. Crosby Allen. Through April 29.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Group exhibit by Sharman, Pepper, Burn, Perkins, Guthrie, Margaretta, Sargent and Thurn. Through May 3.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Pastels by Aline Kilham and water colors by Elizabeth R. Withington. Through May 2.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court). The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2, closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Rembrandt etchings; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special Exhibition of water colors by modern American artists. Through April.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through May 10.

The Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Bashka Paeff, April 24-May 6.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—First exhibition of paintings by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 6.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Artistry Marks Articles Sold At Architects Shop

Versatility Displayed at Store Opened for Relief of Unemployed

The fruits of versatility are for sale at 1 Bromfield Street, Boston, where the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau Inc. today opened the Architects Shop. The shop is another venture to help relieve the distress of unemployed architects and provide an outlet for their arts and crafts.

Down the row of display tables, ranged on shelves and along the walls and balcony is shown the handicraft of architects and their women folk. Here art rubs shoulders with utility, and beauty hobnobs with serviceability, for the exhibition as a whole is colorful testimony to the artistic adaptability of the profession.

Here is proof that the man who has planned the placing of girders and beams, or has designed steel towers to comb the clouds, can, when the occasion demands, turn his skill to the making of wrought iron bridge lamps, andirons and fireplace sets. The artist who has planned the intricacies of modern buildings finds that his skill is not wasted so long as the public demands jig-saw puzzles.

In the shop is a wide range of copies of old colonial furniture, quaint old chairs with fat, bowed legs waiting for a buyer, or for one who wishes a variation of the displayed sample. There are bird houses the originality of design and finish of which should entice the most fastidious of birds into a prompt occupancy. There is also an exhibition of wooden hardware, door knockers and latches copied from famous houses of an earlier day.

Etchings, paintings and drawings for the most part show an unmistakable architectural influence. But all is not sober utility or pure artistry. For the children there are fascinating toys, a formidable appearing battleship, an eight-foot sailboat sent by architects at Harvard to be moored beneath a balcony from which colorful kites seem to strain at their moorings.

If success is contingent upon artistic merit and endeavor alone then the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau have reason for their optimism regarding the success of this latest venture.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Friday fair with rising temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 35; moderate west or northwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperature Friday in interior.

Vermont: Fair with freezing temperature tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair with heavy frosts tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature in interior.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west or northwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	58	Montreal	30	40
Bismarck	40	54	Nantucket	40	52
Boston	40	51	New Orleans	66	80
Buffalo	32	34	New York	42	52
Calgary	34	62	Norfolk, Va.	52	60
Charleston	60	82	North Platte	44	52
Chicago	40	42	Philadelphia	44	56
Cincinati	42	48	Phoenix, Ariz.	56	80
Denver	42	50	Pittsburgh	36	44
Eastport, Me.	38	50	Portland, Me.	38	48
Hatteras	58	70	Raleigh	52	74
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	48	64
7 p.m. April 26	72		St. Paul	32	50
Helena, Mont.	52	68	Salt Lake City	44	58
Huron, S. D.	40	52	San Francisco	48	64
Jacksonville	66	80	SantaFe, N.M.	36	58
Kansas City	48	60	Seattle	48	68
Key West	78	82	Tampa	74	82
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	46	58
Memphis	56	68	Wichita, Kan.	44	64
Miami, Fla.	68	82	Williston, N.D.	40	58

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 27.
B—Maximum April 26.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:55 p. m., Friday 1:03 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:08 p. m.

Banks of Portland To Get R.F.C. Funds

PORTLAND, Maine, April 27 (AP)—First relief for the thousands of citizens of Portland and surrounding communities, whose money has been tied up in three closed Portland banks since the bank holiday last month, was in sight today with the granting by Justice Sidney St. Felix Thaxter of the petition of the conservator of the Fidelity Trust Company to borrow approximately $5,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a 20 per cent distribution to both savings and demand depositors.

The loan, however, is contingent on the organization of a new national bank in the city with a capital stock of $500,000.

Both Mr. Robert Braun, the conservator, and Mr. William S. Linnell, who has been active in preparatory work in the new bank's organization, said that they believed such a bank could and would be formed.

Wage Inquiry Bill Signed

CONCORD, N. H., April 27 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant last night signed a bill which gives to the Commissioner of Labor in New Hampshire authority to investigate wages paid women and minors and to publish the names of employers who he believes are paying less than a reasonably minimum wage.

Chile to Simplify National Anthem For Group Singing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Government is to make an attempt to improve the Chilean national anthem.

Foreign visitors to Chile who take an interest in matters musical generally express regret at the scarcity of national melodies in which this country for some reason compares unfavorably with many others in South America; but all are unanimous in praising the "canción nacional," with the reserve that it is far too difficult for successful community singing.

It is this factor that has induced the Government to appoint a committee of noted composers to arrange some minor variations in the music that, without destroying the old tune, will eliminate some of the complications which hitherto have prevented successful group rendering of the national anthem.

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HOWARD Johnson's
SPECIAL—Fifty Cents
LUNCHEON and SUPPER
11:30 to 2:30—5 to 8
Friday, April 28
Choice: Grilled Tomatoes with Asparagus Tips, or Broiled Whole Mackerel with Cucumber Sauce, Mashed Potato, Sliced Beets, or Tomato stuffed with Fresh Vegetables.
Choice of: Pineapple Cottage Pudding, Apple or Lemon Sponge Pie, Peach Cup, Fudge Cake, Butterscotch or Fudge Short Cake. Homemade Ice Cream. Tea, Coffee or Milk.
Also 35c and 65c a la Carte Service
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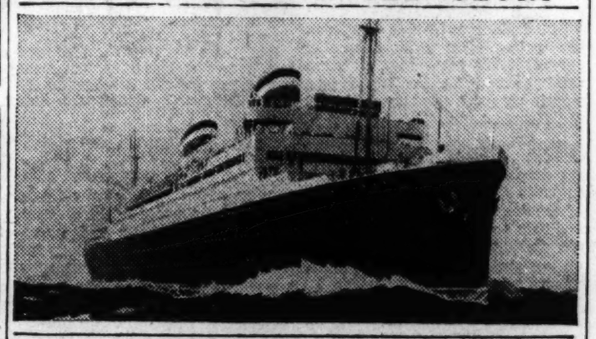

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March 18, 1933

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When a friend told me that she wore Nisley's shoes and liked them I was rather amused at any one thinking that they could get a comfortable as well as good looking shoe for $4.00.

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I have told some of my friends how difficult it was to convince myself that I could get a pair of satisfactory shoes for $4.00.

Yours sincerely,
(mrs.) (name on request)

You may give my name to any one who may request it.

Mrs. (name on request)
Cleveland Heights, Ohio

The 1933 Miss Ward and her family coat-of-arms.

This name signifies a keeper or one who protects and defends. Besides standing, itself, as one of the most familiar of all surnames it forms the termination of many other surnames, such as Woodward, Hayward, Kenward. Just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving the short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of the Ward family. It is free for the asking.

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Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
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Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
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Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
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Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N. W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

Foreign Exchange Solution at Hand, Convention Hears

Delegates at Pittsburgh Meeting Turn to Plans to Aid Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 27—With their eyes turned toward the potential markets of the Orient and Latin America and expressing hope in President Roosevelt's international economic conferences in Washington, more than 1000 business experts and delegates to the twentieth National Foreign Trade Convention today moved toward proposals designed to aid the Government in its foreign trade relations and currency stabilization projects.

Credit policy in foreign trade was the focusing point for today's conferences, presided over by Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Participating in the discussion were Mr. Fred I. Kent, exchange comptroller, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Mr. K. S. Davis, president of the Davis-Noland, Merrill Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. S. H. Heinmann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men; Mr. John Abbink, vice-president of the Business Publisher's International Corporation, New York, and Mr. Reginald F. Chutter, export manager, Sharp & Dohme, of Philadelphia.

Solution of Problem

That the Administration regards a solution of foreign exchange as only a matter of time was the assurance given at the opening session of the conference yesterday by Mr. Walter C. Foote, representing the State Department.

"Had this Pittsburgh convention been held one week later," Mr. Foote said, "we believe we could have brought you a message of great importance from the President."

Declaring that the foreign exchange markets of the world must be reëstablished, Dr. Lionel Edie, president of the Capitol Research Company, Inc., of New York, held that the responsibility of central banks and government treasuries for the broad movements of the world price level must be defined. He urged that one of the greatest contributions the United States could make to the outside world was to rebuild its domestic market. He declared that removal of tariff walls would do no good unless the basis had been laid for stability of contracts.

Dr. Eddie subscribed to the views expressed by Mr. James A. Farrell, founder and chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, that "the monetary and economic difficulties abroad had their origin in unestablished political and social condition unrelated to the tariff question."

The delegates had pictured for them a golden field of trade in China and South America, respectively, by Mr. Raymond D. MacKay, Far Eastern expert of the State Department, and Col. Henry Breckinridge, formerly Assistant Secretary of War.

United States exports to China and the Far East in 1932 amounted to 20 per cent of its total, the largest ratio in history, and showed the smallest decrease of any export zone, according to Mr. MacKay. Japan was singled out as the chief competitor for China's trade, as she has trebled her exports since going off the gold standard in December, 1931.

Colonel Breckinridge contended that since the United States has more money invested in Latin America than anywhere else in the world excepting Canada, this country should devote more study to the Spanish-American trade. Good roads and airplane lines are opening the country for development as never before and the United States trader can profit most there, he said.

Political Action Lags

If political efficiency were on a plane equal to industrial efficiency, problems of mass distribution arising from new developments in large-scale production would have been solved long ago, according to Mr. Lawrence Langner, an expert on foreign trade conditions.

Mr. Langner discussed the effect of foreign patents in stimulating American inventions and methods in European industry, which he described as "one of the most striking phenomena of the first third of the twentieth century."

"Whether, as the result of political treaties and economic conferences, many of the hindrances to world trade will be removed, yet remains to be seen," Mr. Langner said.

Dr. Clyde William Phelps, head of the department of economics and finance of the University of Chattanooga, discussing the importance of the overseas system of American banks, declared that the question was not whether United States trade should be entirely financed through foreign offices of its own banks or solely through foreign banks, but rather whether foreign commerce of this country is not better served by the present system of utilizing both types of facilities rather than by relying exclusively on foreign banks.

"In other words, because of the relatively recent rise in the foreign field of a large number of offices of American banks," he continued, "our foreign trader has a greater and more differentiated group of banking facilities from which to choose.

Overseas System

"It follows that the overseas system of American banks must necessarily represent an important part of our banking facilities for foreign trade in giving our business men a comprehensive organization of larger, more diversified and more financing and promotive facilities and in serving them better than any other method under a variety of situations."

Mr. John Abbink, vice-president and general manager of Business Publishers' International Corporation, declared that longer-term credits for export would result in eliminating or easing the barrier raised against products from this country on the excuse that terms offered by European exporters are required to do business in overseas markets.

"I do not advocate a race with Europe on credits," he said "but our claims for quality would fall on much more willing ears if we could offer terms to which overseas importers have become accustomed.

"It may seem like going far afield—even visionary, if you please—to advocate what amounts almost to economic planning on a world scale. 'Why,' you ask, 'should we consider financing the machinery to build roads and sanitary systems and wool cleaning plants and oil mills and a score of other projects in new countries thousands of miles away—improvements which most of us will never see, and how can they benefit us?'

"My answer is that such exports will create wealth—in my opinion, will create it more rapidly per dollar of expenditure than would a similar expenditure anywhere within the borders of our own country or Europe—because these new countries are in the upswing of their destiny, as we were in the period of heavy foreign investment sixty years ago."

Tang of the Alps in This Village Street

By Wehrli, Kilchberg—The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE BERNESE OBERLAND

Youthful goatherd needs all his maneuvering powers to marshal his flock of the famous Saanen breed of goats through the irregular windings of Main Street. The scene is typical of the charming village life in Switzerland, where the work of the farm is never without picturesque touches that inspire the artist. This picture of rustic activities was taken in Saanen, a delightful section of the Bernese Oberland.

Peabody Policeman Names Riot Leader

PEABODY, Mass., April 27 (AP)—Police Officer John J. Burke today placed all blame for Tuesday night's riot of striking leather workers on the shoulders of Joseph Massidda, organizer for the National Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

In an official report of his investigation to Police Chief Edward F. Pierce, Burke said Massidda was talking from a platform when he was given a note. Burke said the note evidently reported that the factories were releasing their workers earlier than usual so as to avoid the strikers. Burke reported Massidda immediately asked all present to meet in front of the L. B. Southwick factory.

The riot developed there and Burke said, "Had Massidda not requested the mob to assemble in front of the factory, peace and order would have been maintained."

The strike area was quiet this morning with only three scattered arrests made for throwing stones at imported workers.

Economy League Plans To Aid War Veterans

The National Economy League will throw its influence onto the side of the war veterans to the extent of helping to correct any injustices that may result from the new schedule for disability compensation, according to a statement issued yesterday by the local branch of the league.

In this statement Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the League, was cited as having told 40 League representatives, meeting in New York Tuesday, that he regarded it possible that certain injustices might appear in putting the schedule into effect. Accordingly the League was reported as determined to supplement its drive for a "new deal" in veterans' aid with equal effort to obtain a "square deal" for the veterans suffering war disabilities. The new ratings have been determined, according to the release.

Appeal From Lowell Finding Is Prepared

A formal appeal in the granting of a writ of habeus corpus by Judge James A. Lowell of the Federal District Court of Boston for the release of George Crawford, a Negro wanted in Virginia on charges of murder, was drawn up today by Mr. Stephen D. Bacigalupo, assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, on behalf of the Commonwealth.

With the filing of this request, Mr. Bacigalupo said that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals will be asked to hear the case immediately following the completion of cases scheduled for trial at the present session. The session ends next week, but Mr. J. Weston Allen, counsel for Crawford, hopes to open his case before the Circuit Court sometime early in June. The court ordinarily would not convene again until October.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Judge James A. Lowell was defended in the House yesterday by Representative Robert Luce (R.) of Massachusetts, as a man "who has filled his office honorably." "Judge Lowell is not only my constituent, but through many years has been my personal friend," he said. "I desire here to testify that I know no man in the State of Massachusetts who stands higher in the respect of those who know him than James A. Lowell."

RICHMOND, Va., April 27 (AP)—Gov. John G. Pollard today requested Mr. John R. Saunders, Attorney-General, to act expeditiously in urging immediate action by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on the Massachusetts appeal from the decision of Judge James A. Lowell, Boston district judge, granting a writ of habeas corpus to George Crawford.

Armed Immigrant Plan Aids Japan's Hold on Manchus

Tokyo Organizes Second Group of Militarized Farm Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria—The experiment of bringing Japanese "armed immigrants" to Manchuria, who are farmers by occupation but possess military training and can serve as soldiers in emergencies, has proved such a success that the Japanese Kwantung army has decided to bring a second group o. 500 such reservists to Manchuria.

The first group arrived in Manchuria last year, and were settled in Kirin province, between Kirin city and the Korean border, where Chinese bandits have caused disturbed conditions for generations. They are reported to have restored complete order in their district, making it possible for farmers to work undisturbed.

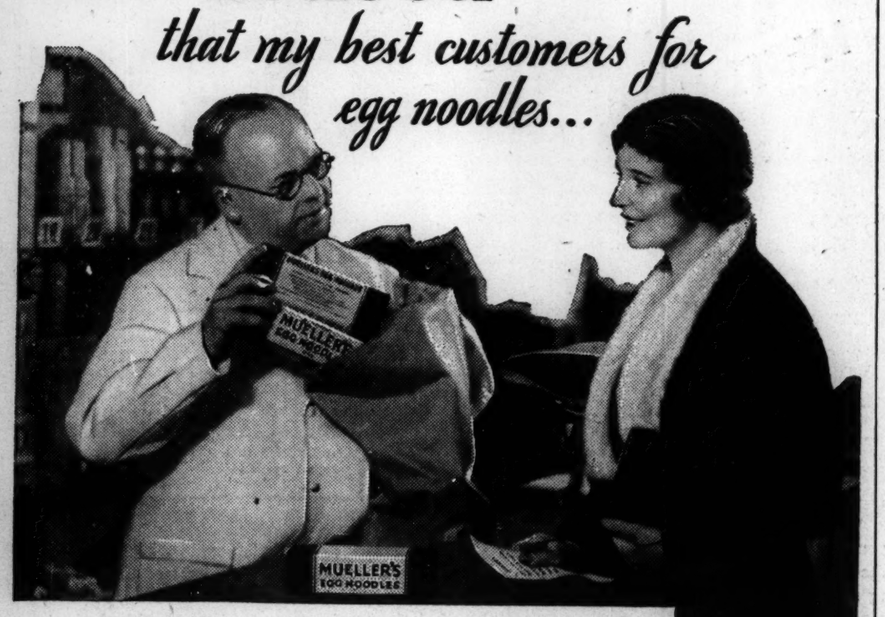
Selection of the immigrants is made by the Reservists Association of Japan, of which they must be members. The second group, like the first, comes from Japan's northern provinces, where climatic conditions are similar to those in Manchuria.

The immigrants, after their selection, undertake a short special course in agricultural subjects and resume military training. They are also taught something of the history of the land to which they are being sent. It is understood that they will devote their lives to work in Manchuria.

Watrous Heads Academy

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Mr. Harry W. Watrous, painter, was elected president of the National Academy of Design yesterday, succeeding Mr. Cass Gilbert, the architect.

"I've noticed that my best customers for egg noodles...



..... customers who buy several packages at a time—ask for Mueller's. Yet I've also noticed that those people come back more often for them too."

"Well, that's easy to understand! My family *likes* me to serve Mueller's *often*. They never tire of its flavor and they love its delicious tenderness. We have noodle soup, or noodle pudding, and I often make grand dishes with it in combination with chicken or left-over meats. It's really most economical too, you know, because *it cooks up to so much more.*"

It's quik-dried

This exclusive Mueller process *enables all the fine natural flavor to be retained*—instead of being partly lost in the drying stage of manufacture!

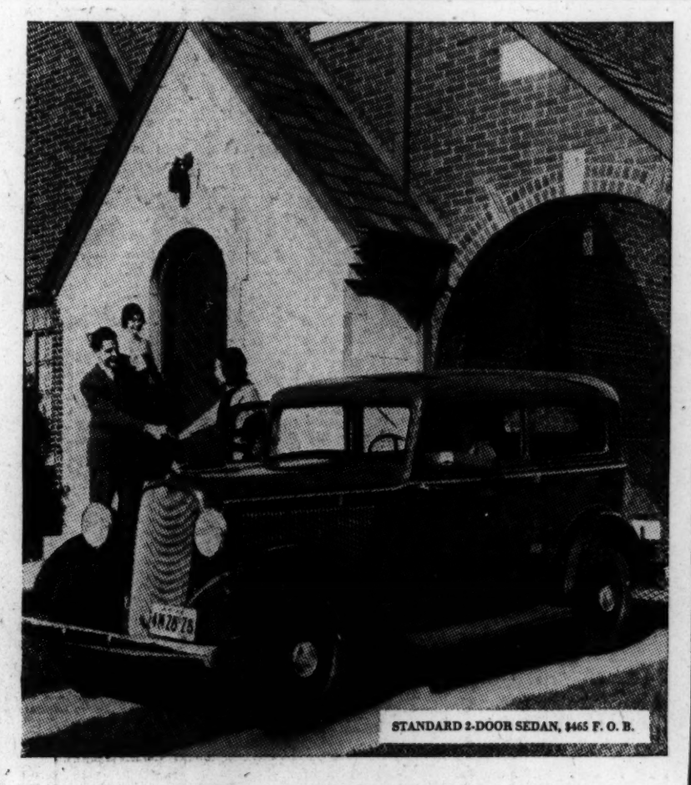
MUELLER'S

MACARONI SPAGHETTI ELBOW MACARONI
EGG NOODLES COOKED SPAGHETTI

Quality Tells ...Mueller's is America's Largest Selling Brand

TWO NEW PLYMOUTHS

AMAZING NEW LOW PRICES! . . LONGER . . MORE BEAUTIFUL!



A STANDARD SIX WITH 108-INCH WHEELBASE

THIS is important news! Today Plymouth presents . . . the NEW Standard Six . . . and what a thrilling story for car-buyers!

Here's a big, beautiful new automobile. A smart, glorious, colorful car. A brilliant performer. Safe. Comfortable. Economical to drive.

Floating Power engine mountings of course. Hydraulic Brakes and Safety-Steel Bodies to protect you. A big, powerful, 70-horsepower, six-cylinder engine. A large, roomy body . . . comfort for a full-sized family of five.

Yes . . . it's the biggest, roomiest six in this new price class. Brilliantly engineered! Solidly built. An honest value.

And the price! That's the biggest news of all. Today Plymouth matches competition dollar-for-dollar . . . and on top of this piles up value features that nobody else can offer.

For example: A new Plymouth Standard Six 4-door Sedan sells for $510. You can buy a four-cylinder car for this price . . . but nobody else offers you a six in this model. The Plymouth Standard is America's lowest-priced six-cylinder 4-door Sedan.

See these cars. Take a test ride in the Plymouth Standard Six; don't buy any car until you give it a trial.

PLYMOUTH STANDARD SIX

$445 AND UP F.O.B. FACTORY

2-door sedan (shown above), $465; 4-door sedan, $510; rumble seat coupe, $485; business coupe, $445. Low delivered prices.

A DE LUXE SIX WITH 112-INCH WHEELBASE

YOU'LL agree something important has happened when Plymouth announces *two* new cars. This part of the story is about the new, long wheelbase Plymouth De Luxe.

It has typical Plymouth values. A 70-h.p. six with Floating Power engine mountings. Safety-Steel Bodies . . . Hydraulic Brakes . . . Free Wheeling . . . Rigid-X frames.

Best of all, the De Luxe is bigger! It has a 112-inch wheelbase . . . the biggest low-priced six in America.

The radiator has been restyled. Interiors are more luxurious . . . upholstered in real broadcloth or mohair. There's a new smart instrument panel . . . a convenient glove box . . . all the touches that gladden a woman's heart.

Everything you can ask for in a car is in the Plymouth De Luxe Six. There's speed, comfort, safety, thrills . . . and, best of all, economy.

Lower gas bills, because dead weight has been engineered out. Lower upkeep . . . because valves go 30,000 miles without grinding . . . springs never need to be oiled. *Real* savings!

Today these two new Plymouths are on display. Go see them. Take a fresh look "at all three" . . . and see how Plymouth sets the pace in value.

PLYMOUTH DE LUXE SIX

$495 AND UP F. O. B. FACTORY

4-door sedan (shown) $575; 2-door sedan, $525; convertible coupe, $595; rumble seat coupe, $545; business coupe, $495.

THE TWO NEW PLYMOUTH SIXES ARE SOLD BY DODGE, DE SOTO AND CHRYSLER DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Anglo-American Accord Sought By MacDonald

(Continued from Page 1)

I wonder if even you can estimate to its full value what that means. May I venture to say this, that at this moment and so far as one can see for many and many a year to come, no greater blessing can come upon the nations of this world than that Great Britain and America should remain in affectionate relationships.

Bargaining Not Wanted

Alliances? I do not want them, nor do you. An alliance is a bargain. Of what use is a bargain, except for hampering purposes, when hearts are beating in harmony, when minds are looking to the same goal, and when the determination of the best is guiding feet toward that goal? That is the cooperation I want, the coöperation of free nations, the coöperation of peoples who can talk candidly to each other, the combination which comes when common respect and common confidence determine a common policy.

Anglo-American relations, I hope, will always be that, because that to you, to us, and to the world at large is going to yield the most precious results.

I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of my daughter and myself to send a parting message of good will to the American folks, the American folks who speak our language, who are inspired by geniuses that both of us can claim as ours, Shakespeare, Milton, a great political philosophy of liberty, independence, which you may have asserted against us, and whilst you took it we blessed you for the service you did to us.

Narrow Nationalism Opposed

Runnymede, what shall I say, Bunker Hill? Shall I think of them as being engraven side by side in the annals of the American people and in the annals of the British people who have remained at home? What a precious example of lifting us both out of a narrow nationalism and enabling us to breathe the general and the generous air of free men and free women, inspired by moral ideals which they desire to apply to the solution of the practical problems of life.

When I arrived at the White House I shook hands with a host who happened to be your President, as a guest who happened to be the Prime Minister of Great Britain; when I left this morning, I shook hands with a host and a President who, in the brief interval of a long week-end had come to be regarded by me as an old and a firm friend.

Your President hinted at the power of personal contact and diplomacy. The world will never be able to do without that now. When we were all very stilted and very dignified gentlemen who never could regard ourselves as being out of uniform, visits across the seas, personal handshaking, a determination to put difficulties in the middle of a table and to look at them all around in conversations, using all the power of personality to help both sides out of their entanglements, personal contacts of that character have become absolutely essential if we are to successfully meet the intricate problems that have now become the great problems of the world.

Forces of Disruption

Today, you all know it, how many are the influences of disruption! How many mouths whisper into your ears stories, ideas, suggestions, that make for disruption!

You and I, my friends, you, the Pilgrims Society, I, as one who occupies some little position of influence, have to lay our heads together, have to lay our consciences together to defeat those influences of disruption and to put in their place influences of coöperation and mutual help.

The business that has brought us together on this occasion is a very difficult business. We can talk lightly of it, but it is not going to be solved in a day. Your President was perfectly right in sugesting to you that this is not one of the ordinary crises that nations go through. I am not at all sure, my friends, but that when you and I are dust, and when our grandchildren and our great-grandchildren look back upon these days through which we are living and striving to straighten out, it will not be an old chapter in our mutual histories that will be taken down by them to read of that story. It will be the beginning of a new volume altogether.

Return of Golden Years

The world's great age begins anew! Ah, how much you and I hope that those grandchildren and great-grandchildren of ours can add to that, "the golden years have returned," but whether that may be so or not, there we are, hosts and guest, pledged, I believe, pledged as deeply as honest men can pledge themselves, that by the blessing of God and by our use of our own courage and common sense, our great-grandchildren will be able to add that line about the returning golden age.

It is an old problem. It is as old as the world. It is a problem of how to keep the cupboards full. It is the old problem of how human beings with a mind that can think, with a conscience that can pass judgment on what is right and what is wrong, how such high forms of creation may be able to keep peacefully evolving into greater and greater liberty and higher and higher happiness. If they are thwarted, what can happen? The human being who is educated and who has a keen sense of right and wrong, who can feel grievances and by the very fact that he feels grievances, is differentiated from the brute creation—we must stake him as our prize. We must make him feel that society is a family and that the rules of the family hold good there. We must ask him to give his services. The society of the future is to be no place for loafers.

Opportunity for Service

The society of the future is to be no place for men and women who enjoy without giving service, but the society of the future must provide that men and women who are anxious to give service which will entitle them to an honest and an honorable living—the society of the future must give them the opportunity to do that service. That is the problem we are up against today.

And, again, as your President said, it is not a national problem. If I had time to go out to the West, to have talked, say, to your farmers, your farmers, puzzled, with their hearts overtasked with gloom because when the harvest ripens and is gathered in, it gives them no equivalent. Your farmer, facing nature closer than any of us do, finds there are no mistakes with nature, that the seasons follow each other as God provided; that the corn sprouts that it gets in due year, that the year ripens, and that the threshing follows, and nevertheless, he looks upon the home not happy in prosperity, but clouded by distress. If I went to him, if I had gone tomorrow, what could I have said to him?

I could have said, "My friend, come to Lancashire with me; come to Yorkshire with me where the miners are, and every problem that you have is precisely the same as the problem that we are facing there."

Ocean Barrier Removed

America, one of the things that your President and I mused over in those hours after the old day had gone and the new day had already been born, one of the things that we mused over was—your problems and our problems. So far as that is concerned, there might have been no Atlantic at all and no American Revolution, in that we are a family, whether you like it or not.

It is, therefore, an international problem. It is not an accident. What has been happening to give you problems of enormous unemployment has been happening with us, has been happening with France, has been happening with Germany, and so on.

And what has brought me to America at the present moment is to discuss with the President as to how American experience, American brains and intelligence, American business capacity could join with ours and try to make our people happier, better, and put more sunshine and happiness and peace into their minds.

We want to turn our backs upon the past. We have had our wars; we have had our waste; we have had our escapades. I hope our children will be generous in their judgments upon us. We turn our backs upon them. Let us look to the future and when we meet in this international economic conference, which I hope will be very soon, then, my friends, we don't sit at opposite sides of a table.

Tasks Require Patience

I want you to sit at the same side of the table with us and others, other enlightened nations, other nations that do appreciate their duty to the indvidual, and with courage, and yet with reason and common sense, but with courage, face those problems and produce constructive proposals for overcoming them.

There is another question, too. I was here before and I talked to you, but that question is not yet solved. The mills of God grind slowly.

One of the burdens, I think, that has been put upon our backs is to have a patience, a steadiness, and a loyalty to the good that will enable us not to get impatient when the mills of God do grind slowly.

We also talked about disarmament. Well, things have deteriorated a little, I think, since I was here four years ago, not because of what you have done, and not because of what we have done. What I say to you now is this, keep the faith, keep the faith! We shall win! You and we, those declarations we made, those professions that we made, those aims that we put before us to secure peace on earth and an abiding good will to all men, they will win, and there is no reason why we should not see that victory during our own lifetime.

One War Leads to Another

I do not know who invented the expression "a war to end war." I would like to speak very plainly even if you will accuse me of being rude, but whoever invented that was a fool.

The one certain thing about a war is that it makes another one equally certain to itself. In all peace treaties that are imposed upon the vanquished, there is a secret clause. Statesmen may say there is not, but there is, although the statesmen have never seen it. The secret clause is the date of the next war. That is inevitable unless the nations of broad generous mind, deep penetrating minds that see the truth lying glittering away below the surface, unless those nations use the opportunity of the military peace to create a spiritual peace, and that is what we are engaged in trying to do at the present moment.

But, apart from all these things, it is good to us all that we should take counsel together even if it brought us no benefit except this, that friendship, the most precious thing between individuals, is also the most precious thing between nations. It broadens, it heightens, it deepens the happiness of life. To feel secure sitting under our own fig trees, none daring to make you afraid, isn't that the foundation of a real life of worship and awe at the wonderful things that we have inherited by the simple reason of our birth and our appearance on the earth?

Secret Pacts Condemned

It is more than that, it is a very good thing, as I have hinted, for all the other nations of the earth that we, too, are not in the alliances—I repeat it—not bound together by documents that are written and sealed and filed with the League of Nations or kept in secret in our foreign offices—not that sort of thing, that belongs to the past which has always failed to carry out the spirit of those documents.

Let us put documents to one side. Let us put signatures to one side, let us substitute for them the least tangible but the more real friendship based upon a complete understanding of each other, a friendship which will allow a quarrel, a friendship which will allow a difference of opinion, a friendship which will not be broken if we were to vote against each other in the League of Nations, a friendship that suffers long and is kind because it is based upon a complete understanding which enables us to do just like what individuals do, look into each other's eyes, express sentiments hard and honest and cruel as any Scotsman can and immediately afterward show, by a merry twinkle in the eye, and a smile that almost twinkles at the edges of one's mouth, that the moment of wrath has passed and that the sun is shining upon our relationships again. That is my idea of an Anglo-American friendship and coöperation.

Appreciation of Hospitality

Friends, I am awfully sorry to leave you, but it reminds me of a story; I think I will venture it. There was a fellow countryman of mine who, like so many of my fellow countrymen, fellow clansmen, was about to pass under the incongenial hand of the public executioner. Dougald spent the last night in jail, playing cards with his jailer, and when the morning light came, Dougald was still laying down the cards. The knock came to the door and Dougald was informed that the time had come, and Dougald said, "Go away, let me finish my game." Dougald was told it was impossible. Rising like a gentleman, he apologized to his partners for being unable to finish the game. Then (with an air of impatience and disgust) he said, "Time awaits me. Hang the hangman!" I say to you, "The ship awaits me."

My operation is not so tragic as the operation my fellow countrymen was about to undergo, but I am inclined almost to use his language which expresses my great regret that I have to leave you whilst the night is still young (it is only just 10), that I have to turn my back upon you and that when I awaken tomorrow morning I shall be far out at sea.

But, my friends, do believe me when I say this, when I give you an assurance of this: I may be able to come back, or I may not—who can read what's written upon those scrolls kept in the dark? But, should I come back or should I not, and I speak for my daughter as well, we shall never forget the quiet, the genial, the so touchingly eloquent welcome that we got in the White House from your President, and right away along down to the pleasant smiling-faced girl who stood on the pavement to wave up a Godspeed as we went past, and that, finished up by this very distinguished company, this very representative company, this company which has come determined to give us a good send-off and to show us how generous, how good, and how helpful is the heart of the American people.

Thank you very much!

Rapidly Being Developed

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Planning Is Urged On Long Range Scale

Application of long-range planning ideas to public improvements spells savings to any municipality, the Federal Employment Stabilization Board informs Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Using Washington, D. C., as a field laboratory, the board and the commissioners of the District of Columbia have shown the possibilities, explained Mr. Butler today. Among 33 definitely beneficial results from advance planning cited by the board are stabilization of employment, lower and more stable tax rates, unimpaired municipal credit and greater value from the tax dollar.

The District of Columbia has studied and to some extent forecast its requirements several years ahead, for more than a decade and the benefits accruing have more than justified its introduction, points out Mr. Butler. Advance planning of public works is recommended for adoption by other cities. The Federal Employment Stabilization Board has printed a report on the work done in Washington, D. C., just issued, which shows in detail the benefits of planning construction five or 10 years ahead.

Hotel Heads Discuss Plans for 1933 Season

Directors of the New England Hotel Association held a business meeting today in connection with the ninth annual hotel men's show now being held at the Hotel Statler and which will continue through Saturday. They discussed hotel conditions during the last year and laid out plans for the 1933 year, which, they expect, will be one of the most successful periods since 1928.

Many of the attending guests and members visited the restaurant this noon in the Georgian Room, which is being conducted by the New England Hotel Women's Relief Association. A demonstration of classical and practical dishes by well-known chefs and pastry cooks will be made this afternoon in the banquet kitchens of the Statler.

10,000 Irish Teachers Strike

DUBLIN, April 27 (AP)—Ten thousand national school teachers throughout the Free State staged a one-day strike yesterday in protest against salary cuts imposed by the Government. Half a million girls and boys reveled in an unexpected holiday.

"Now dishwashing is no job at all"

—*she tells husband*

"SEE! It's really easy with Rinso. These lively suds swish off the grease in a jiffy. I can do all our dinner dishes—pots and pans and everything!—in 15 minutes. It used to take me at least twice as long before I changed to Rinso."

You've used Rinso for washing clothes. You know how it *soaks* out dirt—saves scrubbing—gets clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter—*safely*. Now try it for washing dishes! See how it makes even greasy pots and pans come shining bright in a jiffy. Rinso will save you time and work three times a day. It will save your hands. You'll be so thrilled, you'll use it for all other cleaning!

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps—*even in hardest water*. Get the BIG household package *today*.

AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP Rinso

The Store of Satisfaction

HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
SHOP AT
BRAGER EISENBERG
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
STYLE WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE

BALTIMORE, MD.
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL
for Household Use
Also Agents for
Sherwood Brothers Fuel Oil
EMERSON & MORGAN
11 W. FAYETTE STREET
Plaza 3351

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Groceries Provisions — Vegetables Poultry
Independent Beef Co.
531-533 Rose Hill Terrace
University 2251-2252
897 North Howard Street
Vernon 7430-7431
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Daily bookings for whole or part loads as well as individual pieces of furniture to or from Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and all points en route.
Branch Offices: PHILADELPHIA, 1040 Germantown Avenue; WASHINGTON, 1117 H Street, N. W.; NORFOLK, 414 Plume Street; NEW YORK, 155 Charles St.
DAVIDSON TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.
34 S. EUTAW STREET PLaza 5800
BALTIMORE
"We have Owned and Operated our Own Equipment SINCE 1896".

BALTIMORE, MD.
NOW ON!
The 17th Annual Classic Men's Summer Suits
12.75
Made to sell for $16.50, $20 and $25. No charge for alterations.
THIRD FLOOR
The Hub
Baltimore Charles Fayette

BONWIT LENNON
WHERE CHARLES & MEETS CLAY
BALTIMORE, MD.
Are Now Showing The New Spring Fashions in Coats, Suits and Frocks
For Women and Misses

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Leave Daily
305 Tremont Street, Boston Hancock 7207
141 W. 51st Street, New York Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

TO USERS OF GLUE
We are manufacturers of pure glues for all industrial purposes. SOLD IN BULK ONLY.
MILLIGAN & HIGGINS GLUE CO.
241 E. Illinois St. Chicago, Ill. (Est. 1868) 222 Front St. New York

The Super-Detroit MOTO-MOWER
Sold by Dealers Everywhere

9 Good Reasons:
Most popular machine made
Operates easily
Twist of the wrist guides it
Overcomes difficulties
Makes grass cutting a pleasure
Outshines all other makes
Will not tear your lawn
Exclusive features
Real grass cutter
INTERESTED?
Then Why Hesitate?
Call STAdium 0199 or write for Catalog H
All sizes 18-inch to 60-inch cut
The MOTO-MOWER SALES and SERVICE
163 Brighton Avenue, Allston, Mass.

GIVE YOUR CAR A SOCONY

Spring cleaning

FILPRUF—That's the name of the new diamond-shaped bottle which further protects Mobiloil against substitution. Note the important device in circle through which the Filpruf bottle is filled.

ON THE INSIDE
Socony men offer these six products to make your car run better:
1. SOCONY GASOLINES — For power and mileage
2. NEW MOBILOIL — For economical protection
3. MOBILGREASE — For chassis lubrication
4. MOBILOIL "C" or "EP" — For gear protection
5. SOCONY UPPERLUBE — For smooth operation
6. SOCONY RADIATOR CLEANER — After anti-freeze drain

ON THE OUTSIDE
Socony men sell these six products to make your car look better:
1. SOCONY AUTO POLISH — Cleans and polishes
2. SOCONY AUTO WAX — Preserves lustre
3. SOCONY WIPING CLOTH — To apply wax and polish
4. SOCONY POLISH CLOTH — To freshen up the body
5. SOCONY TOP DRESSING — Protects and beautifies
6. SOCONY TOUCH-UP ENAMEL — For worn and rusty spots
PROMPT, CHEERFUL SERVICE

If you're making your present car do, for safety's sake and for economy, start your season's motoring right! Give your car a Socony Spring Cleaning.

In a few minutes' time, a Socony man drains off the winter oil and refills with the one grade of Mobiloil for correct summer lubrication. He lubricates the chassis *right*, covering every point with Mobilgrease. He changes the oil in the transmission and differential to Mobiloil "C" or "EP." He makes the cooling system sweet and clean with Socony Radiator Cleaner. He serves you with Socony Motor and Ethyl Gasoline. He adds Upperlube to protect the upper parts of the engine. And he supplies a complete line of waxes, polishes, and cloths, to give your car that new-like look.

Stop in and get that Socony Spring Cleaning today!

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TUNE IN Edwin C. Hill and the "Inside Story of Names that Make News," every Friday, 9:30 P. M., over WABC and a coast-to-coast Columbia Network! Soconyland Sketches, every Monday, 8:00 P. M. over WEAF and N. B. C. red network.

SOCONY and Mobiloil

New Forests Held Fine Sanctuaries To Aid Wild Life

Roosevelt Plan Lauded as Way to Conservation by Walton League.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 27 — President Roosevelt's reforestation program, while excellent so far as it goes, is just a sample of what the Federal Government can do in this line to relieve unemployment, and at the same time improve the national resources of the country, the Izaak Walton League was told at the opening of its eleventh annual convention here today.

The speaker was Mr. Harry B. Hawes, former United States Senator and chairman of the Federal Wild Life Council, who is one of the foremost conservationists of the country.

"Conservationists have special cause for welcoming and applauding President Roosevelt's program of reforestation," Mr. Hawes said. "Along with all other citizens we welcome it as a plan for relieving unemployment. As members of this great organization we see in it also a recognition of the principles of Christianity and a magnificent initiative on the part of the Executive that should lead to federal expansion of Christian efforts in general.

This work of improvement and reclamation can be carried out on all state and national properties, including army and navy reservations. In addition there is a vast acreage of cut-over land now lying idle which with the consent of its owners, might be developed into permanent forests and made into breeding places and habitations for game of all kinds."

A forest of regrowth timber is a congenial breeding place for birds and animals, Mr. Hawes said, and can be made habitable at this time with little or no expense. "These regrowth forests will be undisturbed for many years—at least for another quarter of a century," he said. "Meanwhile they can become perfect sanctuaries for wild life of all kinds."

Mr. Hawes proposed that an advisory committee of experts be provided to work with the President on such plans, or that the Isaak Walton League and other conservation associations select a joint committee, with the President's aproval to serve this purpose.

Mr. Seth Gordon, president of the American Game Association, also praised the President for leading the way in this new field, declaring that "he did more with the stroke of a pen to bring home to all of us the interdependence of trees, water and mankind than any President since the days of Theodore Roosevelt.

"We are on the brink of new and better things in conservation," Mr. Gordon said, "because we have now reached the stage where reforestation, not mere conservation, is the order of the day."

Latin-American Women Seek Equal Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

the Continent had found covering this subject.

Later, in the same year, Miss Stevens and Miss Fanny Bunand-Sevastos, executive secretary of the commission, attended the session of the Conference of the Codification of International Law, held under the auspices of the League of Nations at The Hague. To this session came delegates from the National Woman's Party of the United States, the Six Point Group of Great Britain, the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, and the World Federation of University Women.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the nationality committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women, campaigned to obtain the American Government's promise to instruct its delegates to the Codification Conference to reject any pact based upon inequality of national rights. President Hoover was asked to lend his influence. He did so, and although on April 30, 1930, the conference voted down the women's plea, their efforts were not entirely fruitless, for the American delegation refused to sign the treaty.

The vote was a severe disappointment to American women keenly anxious to start the women of Latin America along the road leading to privileges enjoyed by southern men. However, the cause was not lost, for, in order to make the treaty binding, it had to be ratified by all the nations of the South. This the American women undertook to prevent upon their return to America. And in this effort they were supported by Señor Orestes Ferrara, now Cuban Secretary of State.

Señor Ferrara introduced a resolution into the League of Nations meeting which declared that whereas at the Codification Conference the adoption of the nationality pact had not been unanimously turned down, and since no state had ratified the vote, the League of Nations Assembly should request the Codification Commission to again take up the issue. The resolution was adopted.

Election of Miss Stevens

Again months passed, and then once more the question on nationality rights was brought up, this time before the American Institute of International Law holding its Fifth International Conference in Washington, October, 1931. Unexpectedly the dignity of women was dramatically recognized. Upon the unanimous vote of the institute Miss Stevens was recommended for membership. Elected, shortly afterward, she became the first woman member of that juridical body limiting membership to five international publicists from each of the 21 American nations.

The impression that the women's cause had made upon the institute was not shown solely by the election of Miss Stevens. Its approval of their efforts was further manifested through a resolution recommending to the Pan-American Conference of 1933 that the republics of Latin America should approve a treaty whereby men and women shared all rights equally.

And to make certain that it would not lose sight of women's activities the institute appointed a subcommittee of its members to consult with the International Commission of Women on all matter affecting the status of women, to the end that proposals offered for action should represent the views of both men and women in the American nations.

Program Taken to Geneva

Finally, that further representation of women's endeavors should be effected, the institute named Miss Stevens a member of the committee to attend the Seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, at which conference the institute will act as legal adviser. To this committee it added a representative from Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Peru, and Mr. James Scott Brown of the United States.

When 1932 came along the energetic women workers again carried their program to the League Assembly at The Hague. Their groups consisted of representatives from the International Council of Women, the Inter American Commission of Women, the Equal Rights International, the World Union of Women for Peace and Concord, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the All-Asian Conference of Women.

Their reception by the League of Nations was far different from the treatment accorded in 1930. Considerable more interest was shown, and many interesting debates and discussions brought out the fact that women's viewpoints on the question of equal rights must receive serious consideration.

Assembly Commends Work

To prove this the Assembly complimented the women on the work they had done through their committee and hoped that that committee would continue. It likewise recommended to the governments of Latin America that they bring legislation on nationality into harmony with the wishes of women's organizations. Then, for some reason of their own, Assembly members called upon Latin-American governments to ratify the 1930 treaty that failed to provide equal rights between men and women.

Today, women's organizations interested in providing their sisters, of the republics in the Caribbean, Central and South American areas, with rights that should have been theirs years ago are preparing data to be placed before the Montevideo Conference. It is understood that each government proposes to send a representative qualified to ratify or reject any plan offered for consideration by the women.

Reactions, thus far, from organized groups of women in Latin America have been favorable to the movement for equal rights. But, for the most part, it is stated, such groups have not been particularly influential, and, consequently, discussions have been carried on with individuals. The three nations most actively supporting the women's movement are Chile, Cuba and Colombia.

Roosevelt Joins Security Move

(Continued from Page 1)

contrary, as in the recent Far Eastern dispute, the United States would probably be in the forefront in an attempt to preserve international equity.

Binding Agreements Avoided

News of President Roosevelt's interest in aligning the United States in a world movement against an aggressor nation came out first from French sources. M. Herriot fully and frankly discussed with the correspondents accompanying him just what encouraging talks he had had with President Roosevelt. And at the White House, President Roosevelt confirmed that he would ask authority to deal with the debts.

Today, however, when accounts of a moratorium on June 15 were published, the White House stressed once more that no hard and fast agreements had been reached and that "President Roosevelt is fully expecting payment of the June 15 installments." This refers, however, to payment of a part of that obligation "to keep the record clean." And, of course, it has been well understood from the beginning that binding agreements were not contemplated as a part of the Washington talks.

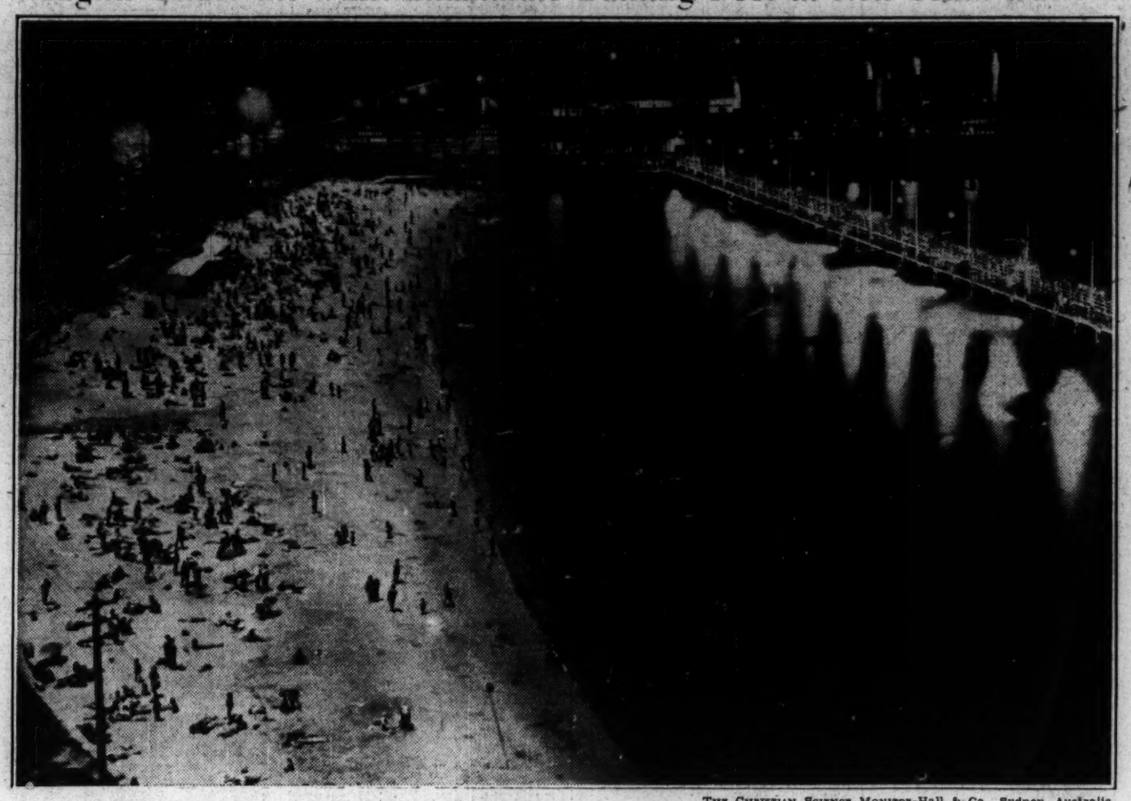
Negotiations With Canada

This morning President Roosevelt devoted to the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Richard B. Bennett, who has now moved into the White House. In a noncommittal communiqué it was announced that the two had progressed satisfactorily toward the goal of the World Economic Conference.

But, as is well known, Canada and the United States have a special interest in working out a reciprocal trade agreement, which may even be ready before the London conference meets. It is assumed that exclusively American-Canadian affairs were discussed, as they fit into the world picture, and with particular reference to the Ottawa agreements.

That the meeting was a general one, surveying not the particular products which might enter into a trade agreement (which is what the experts are talking about) but instead the broad purposes and aims of American and Canadian governments was attested by the personnel. Those present were limited to the Canadian Minister, Mr. William D. Herridge, and on the American side the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and Prof. Raymond Moley, Asssistant Secretary of State.

Lights Under the Water Illuminate Bathing Pool in New South Wales



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Hall & Co., Sydney, Australia

AREA OF NINE ACRES COVERED BY 11,000,000 GALLONS OF WATER, MAKING IT THE LARGEST POOL IN AUSTRALIA

Brilliant Lighting Adds to Attractions Of Largest Australian Bathing Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The famous bathing pool at Manly has been illuminated by powerful arc lamps to 3,000,000 candlepower. Four arc lamps have been placed under the water attached to the promenade. This is the first time that lights have been placed under the water in Australia and the tints from the illumination are wonderfully attractive, the seaweed and clear white sand being plainly visible from the platform.

It is the largest bathing pool in Australia, being nine acres in area and containing 11,000,000 gallons of water.

Sydney bathers are taking full advantage of the pool, thousands being seen in the water and on the sand during the day and at night.

The dressing pavilion, near the Commonwealth Parade of the beach, is nearing completion. It is constructed of concrete and brick, will accommodate 3000 persons and is to cost £19,000. It is built partly on the rocks and partly on concrete pillars in the water, so that the pavilion will extend right out over the water all along the front.

Moscicki Reëlection Expected in Poland

WARSAW, April 27 (AP) — The Polish presidential election has been fixed for May 8 and it is expected Parliament will reëlect Prof. Ignacy Moscicki. The two houses join in selecting the President by majority vote.

Possibility that Mr. Ignace Paderewski, famous pianist and former Premier, would return from America for the purpose of being a candidate, has become remote. It was expected he might be persuaded to run if the strained relations with Germany became more acute. Premier Alexander Prystor and Senate Speaker Raczkiewicz are others mentioned as possible candidates.

More Flexible Measure For Labor Hours Urged

Legislation seeking to reduce working hours in order to provide more employment should be sufficiently flexible to allow advantageous adjustment suitable to the various industries of the United States, according to the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who have voted to oppose the Black Bill now before the United States Congress.

The bill provides a standard 30-hour work week in practically all American industries. The Chamber opposition extends to the Connery Bill, now pending in the House, which has provisions similar to those of the Black Bill.

Students Asked to Aid Ban on Beer at School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., April 27—A bulletin has been posted by Washington College, signed by Mr. Paul E. Titsworth, president of the institution, and Mr. J. S. William Jones, dean, asking students to coöperate with college authorities in preventing beer from being brought on the campus, in the dormitories or in fraternity houses. Unless coöperation is forthcoming, it states, appropriate disciplinary methods will be taken.

College officials already have signed a protest to the state board of licenses asking that a roadside lunchroom, near the college campus, be denied a license to sell beer. The college is state aided financially and has 300 students.

Associated Press Lays Down Rules For Radiocasting News

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Regulations under which Associated Press newspapers may broadcast brief news bulletins over stations located at the place of publication were prescribed yesterday by the board of directors, in conformity with the resolution passed at the annual meeting of the association. The board's resolution read:

"Recognizing that any action at this time must be tentative, the board prescribes the following regulations:

"Resolved, that Associated Press news of major local, national and international importance may be broadcast only by a member over a broadcasting station located at the place of publication in a brief bulletin form of not more than 30 words each, and one bulletin only on any one subject. Sports events need not be subjected to the 30-word or one subject limitations. Such bulletins shall be broadcast only within the hours of publication of the member, with full credit to the Associated Press and the member newspaper broadcasting. Such broadcast of bulletins shall in no way be connected with commercial programs; that E. O. S. material, which is not subject to limited hours of publication, is excepted, but such matters shall be subject to the 30-word limitation. And be it further resolved, that all resolutions heretofore adopted by the board concerning broadcasting inconsistent with this resolution be rescinded.

"That concerning the recommendation of the membership that added assessments be imposed upon members broadcasting, this question, involving many complications, is deferred for further study.

"In pursuance of its policy to protect the news reports of the Associated Press, the suit now pending in the federal court to prevent the unauthorized use by radio of such news reports will be vigorously prosecuted."

The resolution, which was offered by the association's radio committee in its annual report to the convention, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The action of the convention, an official of the association said, does not compel the members to comply with the rule set up by the resolution.

Mayor of Chicago Extends Hope For Payless Teachers

Says Bankers Will Lend Money When Costs Are Cut and Taxes Paid

CHICAGO, April 27 (AP)—Out of the whirlwind of their militant activities there came to Chicago's unpaid teachers today a new ray of hope that their financial privations may come to an end through legislative action.

It came from Mayor Edward J. Kelly after two days of near-riotous conditions, which reached peak yesterday when militant teachers beat against the barricaded doors of the Chicago Title & Trust Company, besieged the First National Bank, and marched on the City Hall, making verbal charges that the city's bankers had refused them aid by failing to purchase tax warrants.

"I have agreed with the bankers to act to cut expenses of the school board," the Mayor told them. "When this is done and legislation is passed to force tax payments, the bankers will advance a substantial amount of money."

In Springfield today the Mayor hopes for progress before the Legislature with his program, which provides for drastic retrenchment of school operating expenses and action by the General Assembly to break a tax strike in Chicago which has been one of the stumblingblocks toward pulling the school system out of the financial quagmire in which it has been struggling the past few years.

On the success of his mission apparently hinges the fate of 320 elementary schools, 30 junior high schools, 24 high schools and two colleges, employing in the neighborhood of 14,000 teachers, who for months have been payless except for the occasional receipt of part payments of their wages. A proposal to close the schools, meanwhile, is being held in abeyance, peace descending temporarily at least, pending a final showdown.

"There will be no further demonstrations for a week now that we have a guarantee of aid," said Mr. John M. Fewkes, a teacher who led the demonstrators numbering about 3000 in yesterday's march which resulted in a general mêlée, tying up traffic and catching the police temporarily off their guard. They finally brought about order, but not until their uniforms had been torn. About five teachers had been injured. None was seriously hurt.

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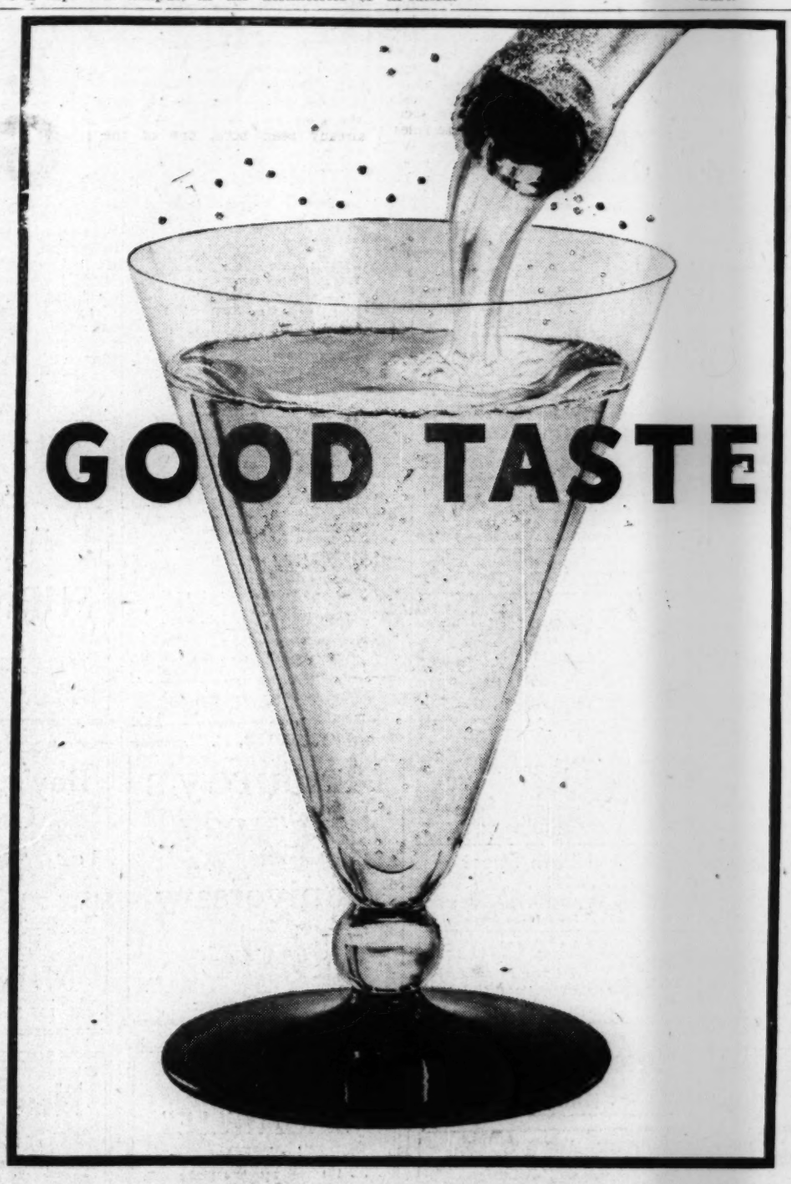

Something that's always pleasant to observe! And one way to reflect it is to offer your friends a glass of Canada Dry. Then your good taste is complimented—while their taste is delighted. For there never was a ginger ale with so delicious (and so inimitable) a flavor. Just try it and see!
BUY THE BIG BOTTLE FOR ECONOMY
Not just a large bottle, but a Big 28-ounce bottle, making 5 full glasses. Canada Dry is also made-to-order by the glass at soda fountains.
CANADA DRY

Bryn Mawr Head Sees Wider Field Open for Women

Promise of Posts High in Government, She Says, Encourages Youth

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27 — Appearance of high governmental posts on the horizon for women has done much toward opening the eyes of college youth to politics as an honorable profession, Dr. Marion Edwards Park, president of Bryn Mawr College, told some 400 distinguished guests at the biennial dinner of the general council of the National League of Women Voters here last night.

Ways of interesting youth—described by Dr. Park as "confirmed total abstainers from politics"—in problems of government were also discussed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dr. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State.

Describing the college woman's apathy toward political government when the need for help in the American crisis is immediate, Dr Park declared, "It is as if the way lay across a stream, but she trains herself in every form of physical exercise but swimming."

Politics Generally Shirked

Neither the modern family nor the community has tried to interest girls in politics because they themselves have seen no firm ground since the war, Dr. Park pointed out. In their formal training in school, the courses offered them, she added, are historical rather than contemporary and provocative, keeping her aloof from national and local politics. "She emerges from college a confirmed total abstainer from politics," she declared.

Social science courses that would give the student some knowledge of questions of the day were urged by the Bryn Mawr president. "All of next year's voters need emergency rations of politics," she explained.

Dr. Park also advocated more interplay between social science courses and government. She commended "men like Dr. Moley," who can work in the Government and return to stir and teach their successors. The college needs "doers of the word and not teachers only," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt almost performed the impossible of being two places at one time last night. After she had agreed to speak at the dinner she found that the state dinner in honor of M. Edouard Herriot, former French Premier, would fall on the same evening. She managed, however, to speak to the league for a few minutes at 7:30 before returning to the White House to greet her guests at 8 o'clock. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was also a guest at the league dinner for a few minutes on this same basis.

Should See Wheels Hum

Practical and concrete political education, including field trips that take students where they can "actually see the wheels going round," was urged by Mrs. Roosevelt. She said she was speaking from her experience as a teacher, and expressed the opinion that children in public school frequently take more interest in government because they are apt to see the places where it touches their daily lives. She said she used to have a theory that political education begins at home, but one of her own sons declares now that he will never have anything to do with politics. The other children, she said, show a keen interest in political questions from hearing them talked about so much.

Dr. Moley denied that there is any essential difference in teaching political economy to women and in teaching it to men. "To teach women," he declared, "is to forget that they are women."

He disclosed that President Roosevelt, in his campaign speeches, had made a decision that he would in no case talk especially to women. The way to get their votes, it was decided, was to treat them like anyone else, not to put out special "bait" for them. The reconstruction program, Dr. Moley explained, the President felt, would appeal to men and women on the same terms. "Other people besides men are interested in railroads and banks," he declared.

Revision of war debts and support of international agreements to control the manufacture and shipment of arms to aggressor nations in conflict were voted as new measures on the legislative program of the league.

Eight measures were selected for immediate emphasis, including unemployment relief, Muscle Shoals, reorganization of the federal-state employment service and adequate appropriations for the childrens and women's bureaus, the bureau of home economics, Federal Trade Commission and office of education.

Following adjournment the delegates went to the Capitol to tell their Congressmen of the league's federal legislative program.

Seaway Measure Adopted by House; Power to New York

Opponents Claim Voting Used to Speed Treaty Through Senate

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The McReynolds resolution vesting the New York State Power Authority with right over all power produced from the projected St. Lawrence seaway was adopted today by the House.

The measure now goes to the Senate, which has pending before it the controverted question of ratification of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty between Canada and the United States.

It becomes effective only in the event the treaty is ratified by the Senate.

However, President Roosevelt requested Chairman Sam Rayburn of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in a letter to obtain House approval of the resolution, which also fixes at $89,726,000 the amount New York State is to contribute to the cost of the waterway.

Opponents of the measure and to ratification of the treaty negotiated during the Hoover Administration said it was being jammed through the House in an effort to force the Senate to approve the treaty. Action on this resolution is the only way in which the House had an opportunity to express itself on the treaty with Canada.

Approval of the McReynold's resolution was by a voice vote.

Representative James S. Parker (R.) of New York, ranking minority member on the Commerce Committee, offered an amendment to specify that House approval of the resolution could not be interpreted as indicating that branch's attitude toward ratification of the treaty. He was unsuccessful in his effort to recommit the resolution on that motion, the vote being 224 to 171.

The St. Lawrence seaway project calls for an outlay of $543,429,000, of which the United States is to pay $272,453,000. Of the latter amount, New York is to contribute $89,726,000 and thereafter retain all hydro-electric rights on international rapids.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club, sketch.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 NBC, Cooking School for Children.
6:15 Boston University Promenaders.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 German Band.
7:30 "Song Weavers."
7:36 Sandy MacFarlane; John McNamara; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 Extracts from "The Watched Pot," Harvard Dramatic Club play.
10:15 "Higher Education in America Today," Prof. Edwin S. Mims.
10:30 Fashionettes; trio; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Caroline Clement, pianist.
5:15 NBC, "The Three Scamps."
5:30 NBC, "Sleeping Beauty"; sketch.
5:45 NBC, Genia Fonariova, soprano.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Fauntleroy and Van, songs.
7:15 NBC, "Regimentalists"; chorus.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Benny Rubin; Oliver Wakefield; Natalie Hall; Tullio Carminati; dramatic sketch; Mario Duca.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra Cup Series, from Copley-Plaza.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge," sketch.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "MacDonald, Herriot, Their Visit and American Prosperity," Mr. James Roosevelt.
8:15 CBS, Samuel P. B. Morse Anniversary Program.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Bragiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd, soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Boston Musicians' Relief Fund presents Joseph Freni's Band.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief," sketch.
6:00 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 "Question and Answer Man."
8:00 "Master of Mystery" sketch.
8:30 CBS, Bret Harte story, "The Luck of Roaring Camp."
9:00 Chemical Society talk.
9:15 Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue: John Medbury; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Arthur Tracy, Street Singer.
10:45 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—John McGonigle, tenor.
5:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry F. Williams.
6:15 Big Brother's Twilight Express.
6:45 Tom McCue's Orchestra.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:15 "Song Pictures" with Orrin White, tenor.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 "Etchings in Music"; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Shopping Tour.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:00 p. m.—Recordings.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; NBC music.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Penn Relay Carnival.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Philadelphia, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Penn Relay Carnival.

Rhode Island Betting Bill Vetoed by Gov. Green

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27 (AP)—Gov. Theodore F. Green yesterday vetoed the Bliss-Kiernan Bill permitting pari-mutuel betting on horse racing in this State. Since the General Assembly has adjourned, the issue is dead for the present.

Governor Green said there had been no wide public demand for the legislation, that without keen interest in the sport in this State racing would have to be "strictly commercial" and that it would be wrong to place temptation in the way of persons who might in a "sort of desperation" turn to gambling to make money.

County Salaries Reduction Measure Advanced in House

Reduction of salaries of officers and employees of counties other than those of Suffolk County is provided in a measure passed to a third reading by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday. Suffolk is excluded because it comes under the terms of Boston legislation already passed.

The measure is declared to be an emergency proposal and as such would become effective immediately upon enactment.

The Senate also had its weather eye open for further economies and passed to a third reading the bill which calls for a reduction of $1 a day in the pay of all jurors. Prospective savings under this measure are estimated at $200,000 annually.

A possibility that the date of tax payments will be changed and that taxpayers may be permitted to pay in installments cropped out in the House when it refused to accept an adverse committee report on this legislation by an overwhelming vote.

It is probable, too, that the people will decide the question of whether or not Massachusetts will allow pari-mutuel gambling at licensed horse races. The referendum bill was advanced in the House to a third reading. An amendment would have the vote taken at the special June 13 election of delegates to the state prohibition repeal convention.

The House adopted an order to memorialize Congress for enactment of a reasonable tariff to protect the fishermen.

The Ways and Means Committee had two matters of importance before it yesterday. First, it reported "ought to pass" on a resolve for investigation of the Boston city charter. Following this, it heard proponents of legislation to permit the State to borrow $30,000,000 to loan to cities and towns.

One of the most interesting bills of the current legislative session was filed yesterday. It would allow farmers to pay their taxes in produce at prevailing market prices.

Boston Art Notes

Bashka Paeff

Miss Bashka Paeff is exhibiting sculpture at the Guild of Boston Artists. Miss Paeff is well known in New England for her decorative sculpture and portraits. This display has one fountain, a few bas-reliefs and a number of portrayals done fully in the round. There are also portraits in which the heads are modeled from the solid, rough block of stone, and are seen emerging from the material, Rodinesque fashion.

The fountain group shows two small lads frolicking at the water's edge. Children are treated with a light, gay touch by Miss Paeff, their supple bodies shown full of life. With their increasing years, her subjects grow more solemn, more contemplative, more wistful. Sometimes they are seen in poetic mood, detached, remote. Sometimes there is almost an immediate presence, such for example as that of the charming, elderly Doña de Lorente, who is virtually there herself smiling and chatting. The sculptor has an unerring eye, capturing just those traits which distinguish her model and which contribute to her animating characteristics.

The head of "Reba" is picturesque, with the soft tresses binding her head lightly, and her clipped bangs fringing her forehead. The modeling is round and full. Miss Paeff never conventionalizes her modeling, but completes it with conscientious thoroughness. Mrs. Carl Dreyfuss is seen in lighter mood, with an engaging smile.

When Miss Paeff is not literal in portrayal, she is the romantic, her sculpture is not dominated by architectural motives, nor does it contain any of the primitivism which is currently the vogue. D. A.

Bootleggers 'Jump Gun' To Sell '3.2' Beverage

RALEIGH, N. C., April 27—Bootleggers handling beer began to ply their trade in Raleigh on April 25, six days before the day set by law for the legalized handling of the new 3.2 beverage.

Several truckloads were retailed on the streets, police learned, at prices far in excess of what legal beer is expected to bring when it goes on sale May 1.

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The Editor's Puzzle

87

9 The activities of the club are not limited ~~only~~ to swimming, although ~~from this cause~~ ~~the~~ popularity and ~~rapidity~~ are based on the sport. ~~The sport is~~ Swimming is invigorating and enjoyed by all ~~those~~ who are ~~in any way identified or~~ interested in the club.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

The Home Forum

New Sills Under Old Houses

WHENEVER I find myself in the village of Riverby—a thing that happens less frequently than I could wish—I make my way at once past all the new or recent buildings on the upper slopes and follow the lane that plunges and sidles down to the water's edge. Just at the end of that lane, where it finds that it can go no farther, I come to a cluster of beautiful houses, some six or seven in number and all very old, gathered between the river and the rocky bluff on a stretch of level ground. A place more somnolent than this white hamlet dozing under its elms beside the Connecticut River is hardly to be found in eastern America. Those who come there are few, because it is a hidden place and little advertised. For the most part, they come on foot—a fact which in itself selects them. They come, I suppose, to see how happily and with what mutual respect and forbearance human beings and a river can dwell side by side. One of the houses is washed by the stream during the spring freshets, and all of them stand so near to the water that they seem so many stationary houseboats. The spot is entirely fluvial, composed of riverine sounds and odors and changing lights. All that the hamlet hears is the gurgle of river water, interwoven with the voices of birds and the song of the wind among the leaves. The news that people talk about in Riverby is that the gulls are beating up from the Sound, or that the wild geese are coming down. Looking from their western windows, they see nothing all day but the glisten of water between the dreamy reaches, with perhaps a half-sunken log upon it floating down from Canada.

This lower hamlet by the water's edge is the place where Riverby began some two centuries ago. The houses that stand here now were built by the dozen shipwrights and carpenters who first worked in the quiet cove, taking their timbers from the forest round about and finishing one ketch or sloop in a year. The world has forgotten that shipbuilding was ever carried on along the lower reaches of the stream which I like to call the River of New England, but I have not forgotten it. Even if the tradition were lost, I should be able to discover the fact, I think, from the look of these houses alone, so staunch and true and timeworthy they are, made to weather the years instead of waves. Standing there on that level acre, I can bring back the sight of huge oaken knees and the odor of tar and the thud of mauls and sledges that have been silent for a hundred years; I can see the stout little craft of Colonial days dipping from this bank into sweet water and soon struggling round Cape Horn or flitting northward past the Fortunate Isles. It is a thing manifest to any pausing eye that Riverby has been a place where men have worked honestly and happily with their hands. Always beautiful in itself, it has been a maker of beauty.

And yet for a long time now it has made nothing. Steam did away with sails, metal ribs and knees displaced the oaken, so that for almost a century the hamlet has had little to do but remember. Where the stocks and the ways once stood, great trees have grown. The strong old houses are settling. The forest is creeping back. Even the friends of Riverby must allow that it is retrospective, as some have been heard to say about all New England, and that its time in the current of the world's work seems to be over.

* * *

As I walked down the winding lane toward the hamlet on my last visit there, I was thinking of these things, and so I was the more delighted to hear the sound of hammer and saw coming up from the riverside. What could this mean? Was Riverby awaking? Was the past coming back? Who had thought that anything could be done there to make the place more perfect?

Rounding the corner at last, I saw a carpenter at work in the sunshine, with the glitter of the stream behind him, engaged in renewing the groundsills of an old house. He was still a young man, as I saw when I came nearer, rugged and powerful, with a quiet light in his face, a ready smile, and eyes of golden-brown like the color of brook water where it flows among pine trees. I liked to look into those eyes. I liked the man at first sight. Bare-headed, bare-armed, aproned, with the strong blunt-fingered hands of his craft, he seemed to me a man who had found his work and could do it—in other words, a happy man. Therefore I stopped to talk with him.

The young carpenter talked easily and well, while planing the edges of a plank, in that sound old vocabulary of the artisan which is often almost a foreign tongue to those of us who get most of our words from printed paper. He had names for tools and processes and parts of a house which I had never heard, or had forgotten. He named things precisely. His verbs were full of force. He talked to me about the old houses near at hand. They were better houses by far, he said, than were being built today. All that they needed was a new set of sills, the wooden foundations that lay along the ground, to make them last a thousand years. He liked making and fitting new groundsills. It seemed to him a better thing, in some ways, to save a fine old house—finer than money could now buy—than to build a new one. But what did I think?

I thought, of course, that there was a good deal in what he said. And I thought, too, that there are a great many fine old houses in the world—houses real and metaphorical—that stand in need of nothing but a few repairs, such as he was making here, in order to last almost forever. And then I asked him about himself.

* * *

His story was a simple one, soon told. He was a son of Riverby and had spent his boyhood and youth there; but, when he grew up, he had taken it for granted that he must leave the village and the people he had always known and go out into the world where the greater prizes of skill and industry were, he thought, to be won. And so he had gone to the city and had worked in many factories and at several trades, always earning good wages and always spending them to the last dollar, gaining knowledge and experience, giving full satisfaction to his employers but winning little for himself. During these years away from home, he said, he had never quite forgotten how quietly his father had worked on the farm, taking orders from no one and master of all his days. And also, though he did not say this, I suspected that he was unable to forget how the light strikes up from the stream into the elms of Riverby when the sun is low, or the sound of the water among the rocks. At any rate, there came a time when he asked himself sharply and clearly what he was getting in return for his labor, and he decided that it was not enough. When he did a job of work, he said, he liked to think that it would help the people that he knew, and also a place that was like home. And so back he came to the elms and the river and the cluster of old white houses—to Riverby. All his friends had laughed at him, certain that he would find nothing to do in so small a village, which had no room to grow in even if anyone should wish to move there; but from the moment of his return, seven years ago, he had not known, he said, one idle or listless day. He now owned the farm his father had worked, with fourteen cows grazing on it. He owned a good house. And it seemed to him that everyone in the country-side for miles about was trying to get him to come over and put some new sills under his old house. It was amazing, or it would be to anyone who had not known before, how many old houses in need of new sills there were in that township. And also it was wonderful what good houses they were, most of them—built by men who knew how and took time. They were men you could be proud to work after, and men whose work you were proud and glad to save.

The carpenter taught me nothing new, but he did a better thing: he gave me assurance. I know now that Riverby is perfectly safe and will soon be perfectly sound. It will go on. There is a strong golden-brown-eyed young man down there who knows how to put new sills under old houses, and new sills are all those houses of Riverby need to make them better than new. Henceforth, whenever I think of Riverby, I shall see him standing there bare-headed under the arching elm, with the golden shavings at his feet and the silvery river sliding by.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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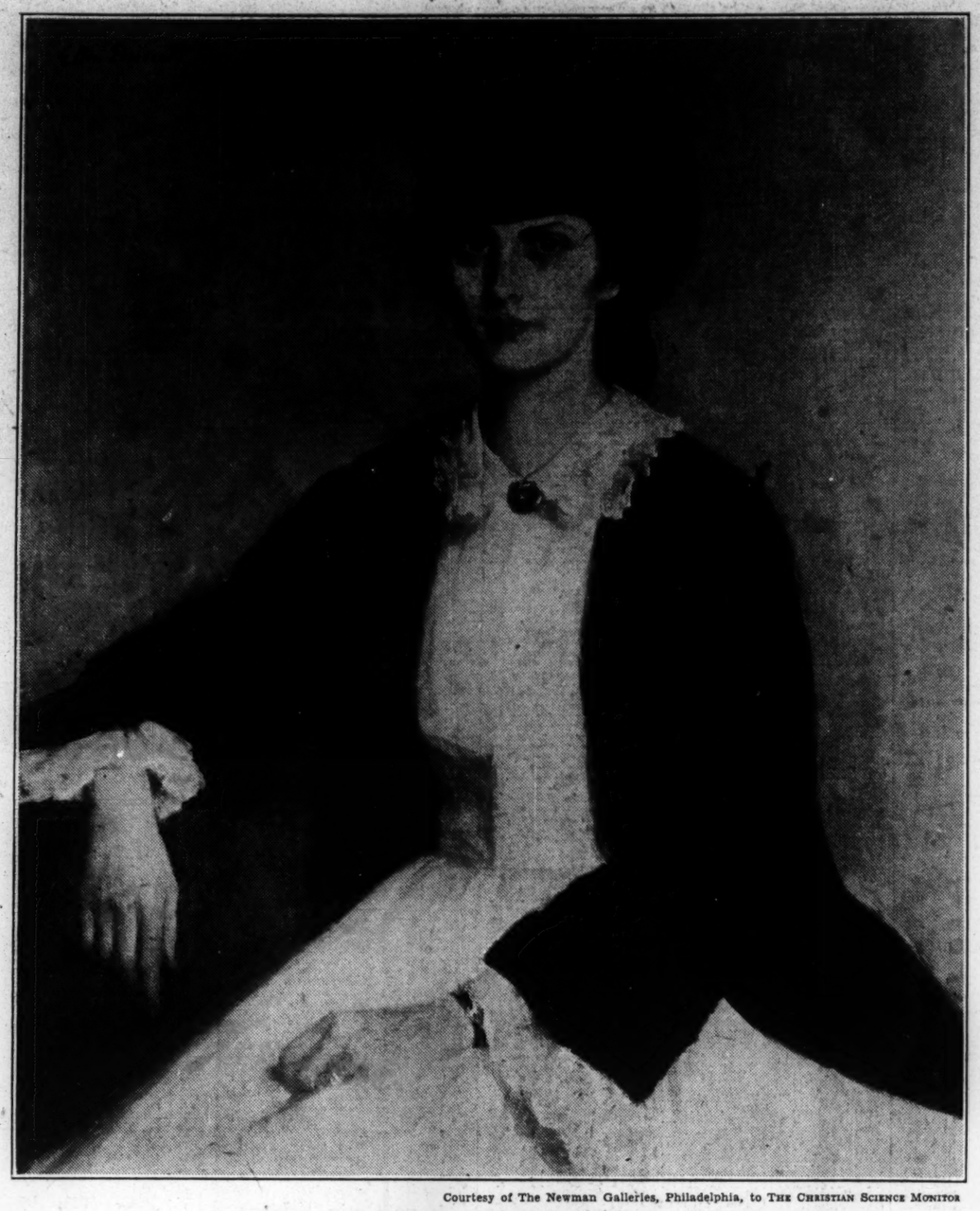

Courtesy of The Newman Galleries, Philadelphia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Old-Fashioned": From a Portrait by Ellen Emmett Rand

THE work of Ellen Emmett Rand is too well known to frequenters of American art exhibitions to require much analysis. Always, one finds in this artist's canvases a sympathetic understanding of the subject as well as a careful and skillful execution. In the appealing simplicity of the study-portrait, "Old-Fashioned," the artist has painted her slender, patrician model against a background of almost ruddy tan. The black velvet coat and the close little hat of the same material, with its sweeping cluster of coq feathers, contrast sharply with the soft folds of the dress that is singularly suggestive of the soft mousselines of a period quite remote. While the young woman's eyes are arresting and painted with appreciative recognition of the thoughtfulness of expression, it is the hands that draw one to view this painting over and over again. In their slender, quiet beauty, as well as in the loveliness of the flesh tones that the artist has secured for them, they are fully as interesting as any other feature of this delightful canvas.

Ben Nevis Summit

Uprising steeps of sun-burnt grass—bestrewn
With heathered patches—and gray, silent rocks—
Rocks—to fond fancy—fallen from the moon—
In far-off days of planetary shocks.
The morning sun glows hotter as we rise,
Leaving the grass, for paths of tumbling boulders—
A call for ready hands, and stooping shoulders—
Too great a pace a hazardous emprise!
Steadily upwards, through low-lying clouds,
Which chill the air—to hang on cap and coat
A mist of feathery whiteness, that enshrouds
The steaming earth—to make all things remote.
Higher; no cloud-banks—snow—the genial sun—
Mountain-tops—silent lakes—the summit won!

DUDLEY STOW.

Calls Before Breakfast

The end of the eighteenth century was an age when merit in literature was an Open Sesame to the very best society that the capital could supply. An author who had brought out a work a little above the average was received and fêted, not only by the literary set, who rapidly passed her or him on from one to another, but by the persons of the highest social rank also. London was so much smaller then, that there was not room for all the grades and sets that now run parallel without ever overlapping. When anyone was made welcome, they were free of all the best society at once, and the ease with which some people slipped into the position of social lions on the strength of very small performance is little short of wonderful. When Hannah More first visited London, in 1774, she was plunged at once into the society of men of letters, of wit, of learning, and of rank. Her plays, which to our taste are intolerably stiff and dull, were accepted by Garrick, she became his personal friend, and he introduced her to everyone whose acquaintance was worth having. The Garricks' house became her second home, and she met Bishops by the half dozen, visited the Lord Chamberlain at Apsley House, and was on familiar terms with Sheridan, Johnson, Walpole, Reynolds, and as many another whose name is still a household word in England.

In those days the same people met again and again at each other's houses, more after the fashion of a country town than of that of London at present. Indeed they seem to have spent the whole day and most of the night running after each other. There is one custom which we must all be thankful exists no longer, the intolerable fashion of morning calls. Calls are bad enough now as custom decrees, but we are at least free from the terror of people dropping in upon us before the day's work is begun. When staying in Northumberland Miss Mitford remarks: "Morning calls are here made so early, that one morning three different people called before we had done breakfast." . . .

It is customary to think of Hannah More as so quiet and Quakerish that the idea of her writing plays and living a gay society life is new to many people, but the seriousness and retirement came later.

Considering how easily the heights of celebrity were stormed at that time, and especially by a woman, it is most remarkable that Jane (Austen) received no encouragement, and had no literary society, and not one literary correspondent in the whole of her lifetime. Of course her first novel was not published until 1811, and then anonymously, with the simple inscription "By a Lady" on the title-page, yet it sold well and became very popular, and though no effort was made to proclaim her the authoress certainly there was no rigid attempt to hide her personality. Before the publication of *Emma* her identity was known, for she was requested to dedicate this book to the Prince Regent, as will be related in due course. And this was the only recognition of any public sort she received. Many of her contemporaries were brought up in a sort of hotbed of intellect, and associated with men of talent and distinction from their cradles—what a wonderful quickening and impetus must this have brought with it; Jane had none of these advantages, her genius was her own entirely, and her material of the slightest; she had no contemporaries of original talent with which to exchange ideas, to strike out sparks or receive suggestions. —From "Jane Austen and Her Times," by G. E. MITTON. (New York: Putnams.)

Attività Retta

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA SCIENZA naturale apparentemente rivela un'attività incessante nel regno minerale, vegetale ed animale. La gente manifesta attività incessante, e l'espressione "un uomo d'azione" implica l'approvazione dei propri contemporanei. Tuttavia sembra che per la cosiddetta mente umana sia stato tanto impossibile di liberarsi dalla duplice credenza nel bene e nel male, che tutte le forme di sviluppo, di crescita e di successo sono state sottoposte ad approvazione od a pietà, ad ammirazione od a costernazione, a lode od a biasimo, secondo il punto di vista individuale di ognuno.

Rivolgendoci alle Scritture leggiamo che Dio, l'unico creatore, "vide tutto quello ch'egli avea fatto; ed ecco, era molto buono". Poichè tutta la creazione è per sempre buona, questo fatto distrugge la falsa pretensione che, scientificamente parlando, vi può essere qualsiasi forma di attività perversa. In qual modo questo poteva essere, e come il bene universale poteva essere scientificamente dimostrato, era un problema che rimase senza soluzione fino a che la Scienza Cristiana non apparve nel mondo per mezzo della sua Scopritrice e Fondatrice, Mary Baker Eddy. A pagina 283 del suo trattato "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" essa scrive: "La Mente è la sorgente di ogni movimento, e non vi è punta inerzia per ritardare od impedire la sua azione perpetua ed armoniosa".

La Mente divina, bene infinito, essendo la sorgente di ogni azione reale, è evidente che non vi è nella realtà che una specie di attività, e che essa è, e deve essere, attività retta. Leggiamo pure (Science and Health, pag. 520): "La crescita è l'eterno mandato della Mente". La sola creazione spirituale è perfetta in ogni dettaglio. Non vi è deformità, nè distorsione, nè disarmonia nelle idee di Dio e nella loro espressione retta; e questo fatto si sta gradatamente manifestando nell'umana consapevolezza.

Si è dal settore spirituale del reale che l'attività retta deve emanare. Ciò che si chiama mente mortale non può produrre alcuna forma di vera azione. Il Principio divino soltanto lo può fare. Ciò che riflette lo Spirito esprime l'incessante attività del bene e dimostra Vita, Verità ed Amore. Quale è dunque la regola per tutta l'attività retta? Non è forse: "Temi Iddio, e osserva i suoi comandamenti"; vivere in obbedienza alla divina legge; riflettere ed esprimere intelligenza vera, spirituale, dimostrando così l'unità dell'uomo coll'unica Mente? L'uomo nell'immagine e simiglianza di Dio non può essere separato da ciò che egli riflette. Nella proporzione colla quale la mente umana si sottomette a questo grande fatto dell'essere, le false credenze della materia e le sue pretensioni ad esprimere attività retta e perversa cede il posto alla percezione che Dio ha creato l'universo e tutto ciò che contiene, incluso l'uomo, perfetto ed eterno.

Come dunque possiamo raggiungere una comprensione tanto chiara dell'attività retta da essere capaci di obbedire alla divina legge del bene nella nostra vita quotidiana, nei nostri contatti coi nostri simili? Soltanto per mezzo di frequente e fervida comunione col Padre-Madre, Dio, questa comprensione può essere raggiunta. Cristo Gesù ci ha mostrato la via. Egli insegnò la necessità non soltanto di rivolgere lo sguardo verso il Padre celeste in ogni bisogno, ma altresì di introdurre nell'esperienza quotidiana la rivelazione della Verità per mezzo di comprensione spirituale. Dobbiamo, come ammonisce l'Apostolo Paolo, avere in noi quella medesima Mente "la quale è stata in Cristo Gesù" (traduzione inglese).

Uno dei punti principali messi in enfasi dalla Scienza Cristiana è l'opportunità che offre ad ogni individuo di fare la sua parte nell'operazione del bene per la razza umana, col seguire le tracce del Maestro. La resistenza al male deve incominciare nella consapevolezza di ognuno di noi; ma non finisce lì. Serio e continuo sforzo di riflettere ed esprimere il bene, persino nelle valli di irrequietudine mortale, conduce a divine altezze e ci rende capaci di occuparci degli affari del nostro Padre in ogni tempo. Questa è l'attività spirituale che sarà manifestata nel crescente ed aumentante bene che appare nelle nostre vite, nei nostri ambienti immediati, come pure in forme più vaste di governo fra le nazioni del mondo.

Attività retta individuale è richiesta da ogni singolo individuo. L'appello a riflettere la sapienza infallibile e l'amore di Dio è veramente imperativo, e questo appello all'azione non può essere messo da parte. La Scienza Cristiana mostra chiaramente quanto impossibile sia per qualsiasi persona di pensare che può rimanere in disparte e lasciare che un altro adempisca il suo compito o eseguisca il dovere che essa vorrebbe trascurare. L'apatia mentale vorrebbe indurci ad evitare la nostra responsabilità e fare il comodo nostro; ma ognuno deve operare la propria salvezza. Il sapere che è Iddio "quel che opera in voi" porta con sè la gioia dell'obbedienza e la speranza che "non confonde".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Right Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NATURAL science apparently reveals unceasing activity in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. People manifest incessant activity, and the expression "a man of action" carries with it the approval of his contemporaries. So impossible, however, has it seemed for the human so-called mind to divest itself of the dual belief of good and evil, that all forms of development, of growth, and of achievement have been subject to approv. or to pity, to admiration or to consternation, to praise or to censure, according to each one's individual outlook.

Turning to the Scriptures we read that God, the only creator, "saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Since all creation is forever good, this fact does away with the false claim that, scientifically speaking, there can be any form of wrong activity. How this could be, and how universal good could be scientifically demonstrated, was a problem which remained unsolved until Christian Science came to the world through its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy. On page 283 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "Mind is the source of all movement, and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action."

Divine Mind, infinite good, being the source of all real action, it is evident that there is in reality only one kind of activity, and that it is, and must be, right activity. Again we read (Science and Health, p. 520), "Growth is the eternal mandate of Mind." The one spiritual creation is perfect in every detail. There is no deformity, no distortion, no inharmony in God's ideas and in their right expression; and this fact is gradually unfolding in human consciousness.

It is from the spiritual realm of the real that all right activity must emanate. What is termed mortal mind cannot produce any form of true action. Divine Principle alone can do so. That which reflects Spirit expresses the unceasing activity of good and demonstrates Life, Truth, and Love. What, then, is the rule for all right activity? Is it not to "fear God, and keep his commandments;" to live in obedience to the divine law; to reflect and to express true, spiritual intelligence, so demonstrating man's unity with the one Mind? Man in the image and likeness of God cannot be separate from that which he reflects. In proportion as the human mind yields to this great fact of being, the false beliefs of matter and its claims to express right and wrong activity give place to the realization that God created the universe and all that is therein, including man, perfect and eternal.

How, then, are we to gain such clear understanding of right activity that we shall be able to follow the divine law of good in our daily life, in our intercourse with our fellow men? Only by frequent and earnest communion with the Father-Mother God, can this understanding be gained. Christ Jesus showed us the way. He taught the necessity not only of looking to the heavenly Father in every need, but also of bringing into daily experience the revelation of Truth through spiritual understanding. We must, as the Apostle Paul admonished, let that Mind be in us, "which was also in Christ Jesus."

One of the chief points emphasized by Christian Science is the opportunity it gives to each individual to do his or her part in the working out of good for the human race, by following in the footsteps of the Master. Resistance to evil must begin in the consciousness of each one of us; but it does not end there. Earnest and continuous striving to reflect and express good, even in the valleys of mortal unrest, leads to divine heights and enables us to be about our Father's business at all times. This is the spiritual activity which will be manifested in the growing and increasing good apparent in our lives, in our immediate surroundings, as well as in wider forms of government among the nations of the world.

Individual right activity is required of each and every individual. The call to reflect God's unerring wisdom and love is indeed imperative, and this call to action cannot be set aside. Christian Science shows clearly how impossible it is for anyone to think he can stand aloof and let another do his task or perform the duty he would shirk. Mental apathy would make one shift his responsibility and be at ease; but each must work out his own salvation. The knowledge that "it is God which worketh in you," brings with it the joy of obedience, and the hope that "maketh not ashamed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Radnorshire Speech

Overlooked and unadvertised as Radnorshire has always been, quite apart from its uplifting scenery, the county is unique in having far and away the thinnest population per mile of any other in England or Wales. For the total is under twenty thousand, though the area of the county is not especially small. Incidentally this is about the average of England in the Tudor period—not a bad object lesson to the historically-minded. And this paucity of inhabitants is not because its wild uplands form an especially large share of its area, but that it is just a county of farms like old England once was, with neither industries nor towns worth mentioning. Radnor is also peculiar in being racially Welsh throughout, while at the same time no Welsh has been spoken within its bounds by natives for about a century. This, too, despite the fact that all along its westerly fringes the ancient tongue is still in use. Radnorshire English, again, is extraordinarily good, perhaps naturally as a foreign tongue now the common speech for some generations. Towards Shropshire it has caught something of the Saxon "burr," just as the West Salopians, probably from their mainly Welsh origin, combine the Border English with the Welsh intonation. This Border speech is, in fact, much the same on both sides, though its users admit no racial kinship. The small farmers' wives and daughters speak beautifully and there are no dropped h's, though there are a few queer tricks, as for instance an apparent disinclination to commit themselves definitely, rather after the Scottish fashion. If, for example, you knock at the door of a farmhouse and enquire politely if Mr. Jones lives there, even should he open it himself he will answer with equal civility that he "expects so." Should you chance to ask if Mr. Pryce is his landlord, you will be told he is "sure to be." This fancy for indirect expression takes whimsical shape in the universal terminal to most Radnorian sentences of "or something." "I am going to Knighton Fair tomorrow to buy a horse"—and then after just a perceptible pause—"or something," the speaker, of course, not having the faintest designs on anything but a horse! A friend of mine who took a country house on the Radnor-Hereford border which entailed certain parochial responsibilities, was called on immediately by a farmer for the good reason that he was churchwarden "or something." He had, as a matter of fact, been churchwarden all his life and nothing else.—A. G. BRADLEY, in "The Romance of Wales." (London: Methuen.)

At Eventide—Peace

Rippling and falling in cadence low,
The sea on a shingly strand
Is chanting a song for those who know
Its music and understand.

Vanished—the glitter and sparkle of morn,
Emerald, amethyst, gold,
The crested billows of pride are shorn,
Their sullen force controlled.

As uncrowned kings are the waters calm,
An army tired of strife:
Litanies soft, a chorister's psalm
Now hush the restless life.

Murmuring melodies whisper in song
Of Hope, and a purpose high;
Harmonies borne on the breeze along
The limitless sea and sky.

Clad in a robe of shadowy gray
With tints from the crimson West;
Girdled with opals in mystic array
A passionate sea is at rest!

—MARCIA KNIGHT, in "Milestones." (London: Constable.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Narrowly Irregular in An Inactive Market

Some Issues Rise Slightly and Others Inclined to Heaviness

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Fresh strength in the American dollar, and the nearing of the inflation vote in the Senate, gave the stock market pause today.

Wall Street was encouraged by the scattered but distinct signs of business pickup, but many traders were inclined to question the current high level of share prices in relation to earnings, pending a clearer outlook for business, and inflation. Trading dwindled to the lowest volume in several days.

The market wabbled uncertainly, ruling irregularly lower in the late trading.

Rails were off fractions to around a point while metal shares were generally firm.

Allied Chemical dropped more than 4 points. Other shares off fractions to around a point included American Can, Corn Products, Santa Fe, Louisville & Nashville and Case.

American Telephone, International Silver and U. S. Smelting were up about a point each.

Turnover approximated 1,900,000 shares.

Strength of Dollar

Strength of the dollar in relation to sterling, together with the increase in the British exchange control fund, was interpreted in some quarters in Wall Street as indicating that further depreciation of the dollar might well be prevented, and that efforts would be made to retain current relationships ending the outcome of the economic conference during the summer.

Thus, inflationary influences upon prices from dollar depreciation, it was reasoned, might well be at an end. Bankers here were inclined to the belief that Washington's inflation program would first be concentrated on open market operations of the Federal Reserve System. Some high banking quarters thought this course might be effective, and was least dangerous, but that it would take time.

The latest silver amendment to the inflation measure in the Senate brought temporary brisk speculative buying of the metal, but it ran into profit-taking on the advance. Usually well-informed quarters here doubted that any effort would be made to remonetize silver, save through international agreement.

The break in Allied Chemical followed publication by the stock exchange of resolution to act on May 3 on a report of the committee on the stock list setting forth its inability over the past year to persuade the corporation to publish fuller information regarding its financial affairs. Allied Chemical has long been regarded as a sort of "mystery stock." The reduction in Consolidated Gas' dividend had been expected, but the cut to an annual basis of $3.40 from $4, was less severe than some quarters had anticipated.

Bond Prices Firmer

Bond prices showed further firming tendencies today, although there were a number of minor irregularities scattered throughout the list.

Holders of senior securities were encouraged by evidences of the broadening trade movement throughout the country and the apparently constructive steps taken by the Administration to promote the success of the forthcoming economic conference in London.

Minor gains and losses were about equally divided in the United States Government department with trading activity considerably restricted.

In the corporation groups, gains of fractions to around a point were recorded by some issues of Alleghany Corporation, American & Foreign Power, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Consolidated Gas, International Telephone, National Dairy, Pennsylvania, Phillips Petroleum, Postal Telegraph, Southern Pacific, Texas Corporation, United States Rubber, and Western Union.

Loans of Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, Shell Union Oil, Illinois Central, Chile Copper, Erie, American Smelting and Utilities Power & Light were somewhat lower at one time.

Bonds of Belgium were under some pressure, as were several obligations of Germany and Italy. Some issues of Poland, Australia, Brazil and Japan improved.

Dividends

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable May 31 to stock of record April 29.

United Gas Improvement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record May 31.

Reward Oil Company, subsidiary of Associated Oil Company, declared a dividend of $2, payable April 28 to stock of record April 27.

New York Steam Corporation declared a dividend of 55 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Consolidated Gas of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 85 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 12.

Diamond Match Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Utility Equities Corporation declared a dividend of $1.75 on the $3.50 priority stock, payable June 1, to stock of record May 15.

Bank of England

LONDON, April 27—Weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	April 27	April 20
Circulation	£371,934	£376,122
Public deposits	10,782	9,012
Private deposits	138,040	139,988
Bankers' accounts	100,936	103,975
Other accounts	37,104	36,013
Government securities	68,531	75,201
Other securities	23,662	23,661
Discounts & advances	11,631	11,829
Securities	11,451	11,832
Reserves	74,923	68,711
Prop re to liab	50.3%	45.8%
Bullion	186,853	184,834
Bank rate	2%	2%

Pennsylvania Coal Loss

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation reports net loss of $27,903 for the first quarter, before federal taxes, compared with a loss of $63,621 a year ago.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last Apr. 27; Last Apr. 26

6½	3		Adams Express	1400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
62	39		Adams Exp pf					
15¾	8		Adams Mills	100	62	62	62	62
10⅜	5½		Addressograph	700	10¼	9½	9¾	10
11¼	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	1300	8¾	7⅞	8⅜	8
66	47½	3	Air Reduction	700	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
18⅜	11⅝	.80	Alaska-Juneau	1600	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1⅞	⅞		Alleghany Corp	9100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3½	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	2100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10¾	6		Alleghany Steel	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
94¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	110	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	5700	89½	85	85⅝	90⅛
13⅝	6		Allis Chalmers	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10	5⅜		Alpha Port Cem	1300	11¼	10¾	10⅞	11¼
1⅞	⅜		Amal Leather	300	9½	9½	9½	
12	8		Amal Leather pf	900	17⅜	15¾	15⅞	
30½	18½	2	Amerada	100	12	12	12	12
15⅝	7¾		Am Ag Ch Del	1200	28	27⅜	27⅞	28½
40	34	3	Am Beet Sug pf	500	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14⅜
5¾	1		Am Bank Note pf	70	40	40	40	
26	9¾		Am Beet Sugar	700	5⅜	4⅞	5	5⅛
19½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	6000	24⅞	22	22	24⅝
76½	49½	4	Am Can	200	18½	17½	17½	18⅝
13⅜	6¼		Am Car & Fdry	4700	14½	12⅝	12⅝	14⅜
30	15		Am Car & F pf	900	13½	12⅜	13	13⅜
35	3½		Am Chain pf	1100	29⅝	28½	29	30⅛
41¾	24	31	Am Chicle	200	6⅞	6½	6½	
22⅞	13		Am Com Alcohol	300	41¾	40½	41⅝	40½
2	1		Am Encaustic T	2900	19¾	18	19⅛	17½
10⅞	8		Am & For Pow	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
19	7½		Am & For Pow pf	7200	9⅜	8½	8⅝	8⅞
13⅛	6¼		Am & For Pow 6	800	16	15½	15⅝	16
13	4⅝		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
6½	2½		Am Hide & L	500	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	10
23⅝	13½		Am Hide & L pf	300	6½	6⅛	6¼	6¼
7	3¾		Am Ice	200	24½	23	23⅝	24
10½	4¼		Am International	600	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2⅛	1¼		Am La Fr pf	2100	9⅛	8⅜	9	9¼
15	5⅞		Am Locomotive	100	2	2	2	2
2⅛	1		Am Mach & Met	500	14½	13	13⅜	13⅜
10½	3½		Am Metal	100	2¾	2½	2½	
34⅜	15½		Am Metal 6%	2100	11⅜	10½	11⅛	10½
9½	4		Am Power & Lt	340	38	34⅞	36	34⅝
24⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	8400	7	6½	6⅝	6⅝
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1300	14⅞	13¾	14⅜	14⅛
9½	4⅜		Am Radiator	1200	14	13	13⅜	13⅜
13⅜	5⅞		Am Rolling Mill	6100	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
25	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	2300	12⅜	11½	11½	12⅛
31¼	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	400	23¾	23½	23½	23⅝
58¾	31		Am Smelt & R pf	8100	30	27½	28⅜	28⅜
45	20½		Am Sm&R 6% pf	1600	59	58	58	56½
12	4⅝		Am Steel Fdries	200	43	43	43	
58	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	4100	10½	9⅞	10⅛	10⅛
39	30		Am Stores	40	50	50	50	47⅝
52	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	39¼	39	39	39
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	4700	97	97½	48⅝	48⅝
109⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	300	97	97	97	98⅜
187⅛	10		Am Type F pf	11200	96	94	94⅞	94⅜
16⅜	9½	1	Am Wat W & E	10	15¾	15¾	15¾	16⅜
8⅞	3½	1	Am WW&E ct	4200	17⅜	16¼	16¼	17⅜
39¾	22⅜		Am Woolen	300	13⅞	13½	13½	14¼
11¾	3¾		Am Woolen pf	1700	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
3¼	¾		Am Writ Pap ct	1100	38	37⅝	37⅝	38
15⅛	5		Am Writ Pap pf	400	½	½	½	
7	4⅛		Anaconda Cop	50	2	2	2	
15½	8¼	.60	Anaconda Wire	9400	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	12⅛
18⅛	9¾	1	Anchor Cap	100	7	7		
61¼	41	7	Archer Daniels	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛
3¾	1¼		Armour Del pf	400	18	17⅞	17⅞	
24⅜	¾		Armour Ill A	500	58	56	58	57
22	7		Armour Ill B	6200	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
2⅞	1¼		Armour Ill pf	2100	17⅜	14	14⅜	14⅜
9⅝	3½		Arnold Constable	1500	19⅜	19	19½	20¼
25	18		Asso Dry Goods	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
49½	24⅝		Asso Dry G 1pf	2400	8½	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
68	50	5	Atchison T&SF	500	34½	32½	34	34
27¾	16½		Atchison pf	8100	47⅞	46⅜	47¼	48
10	12⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	400	61¼	60	61¼	61
15⅜	9		Atl Refining	7500	28	26½	26⅜	27⅛
66	60	6	Atlas Powder	6200	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	17
3	1½		Atlas Powder pf	1400	15½	14½	15⅛	15⅜
56½	31¼	2	Atlas Tack	10	63	63	63	
17	13		Auburn Auto	100	3	3	3	
11½	5½		Austin Nichols A	7100	45½	41½	43	45
			Aviation Cp Del	8900	11⅜	10⅜	11	11½

—B—

6¼	3½		Baldwin Loco	5600	6	5⅛	6	5⅜
15⅜	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	410	14¾	13¼	14⅜	13⅝
14½	8¼		Balt & Ohio	9700	12½	11½	11⅞	12¾
27¼	20	2	Balt & Ohio pf	600	14¾	14	14	14½
85	68⅝	7	Bangor & Aroos	600	23	20⅞	21⅜	20½
6	3		Bangor & Ar pf	20	80	80	80	79½
18	7		Barnsdall A	3000	5¼	5	5	5⅛
57¼	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	700	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	16¼
6¾	3½		Belding Hem	400	57¼	56½	57	56¾
12⅝	6⅞		Bendix Aviation	900	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5
20⅛	9		Best & Co	7400	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅞
25	10½		Bethlehem Steel	1400	19¾	18⅝	19	18⅞
51	25¼		Beth Steel pf	8200	23⅜	22¾	22⅞	23⅜
12⅛	6⅛		Bigelow Sanford	1100	46½	45¾	46	48⅛
7	3½		Blaw Knox	30	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
19¼	9½		Bohn Alum & Br	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29½	18	1.60	Borden	1100	18¾	17¾	18⅜	18
5¾	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	5400	29¾	28½	29	29½
11	5½		Borg Warner	1200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
32¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	2160	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅜
45⅛	35⅛	6	Brooklyn Q pf	2800	31	30⅛	30⅜	31
82	63¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	40	40	40	
41½	28½	3	Brown Shoe	700	71	70	70	71
4½	2		Bucyrus Erie	300	41¼	41	41	41¼
3⅜	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	500	4½	4	4	4½
2¼	1		Budd Mfg	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
5⅞	2½		Budd Wheel	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
9¼	4		Bullard	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
			Burns Bros B cts	300	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
12⅜	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	3900	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	11⅜
2¼	1½		Butterick	200	1¼	1	1¼	1
18⅛	8½		Byers	1700	16	15½	15½	16⅛

—C—

18	7¾		Calif Packing	900	17	16½	16⅜	16⅞
⅞	⅛		Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
4¾	2		Calumet & Hecla	700	4½	4	4	4
11⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	400	10½	10¼	10½	10⅝
14⅝	7½		Canadian Pacific	11200	11¾	10½	10⅝	10½
23⅞	14	1	Cannon Mills	900	23½	22½	23	23
56	30½		Case Thresh	18000	54	51¾	53⅜	53⅜
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	30	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
13	5½		Caterpillar Trac	2100	12⅜	11⅛	11⅞	11⅞
29½	14	1½	Celanese Corp	2300	9	8⅜	8⅜	9
69	38		Central Aguirre	500	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	27
24	5⅞		Central RR of NJ	200	65	65	65	69
21½	14⅞	2	Cerro de Pasco	8000	22⅝	20⅜	21⅛	20⅞
32⅜	24⅜	2½	Chesapeake Corp	2100	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	20⅜
1¼	½		Ches & Ohio	9500	31⅞	30¾	30¾	31½
3	1⅜		Chi & E Ill pf	100	1	1	1	
8⅜	2⅜		Chi & Gt West	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
2¾	1		Chi & Gt W pf	300	6	5⅞	6	6
3½	1½		Chi Mil & St P	500	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9¼	3		Chi Mil & St P pf	600	3¾	2½	2½	2¾
4	2		Chi & N western	3400	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
6	2		Chi & N west pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
3	2		Chi Pneu Tool	200	3¼	3	3	3½
8½	3½		Chi Rock Isl & P	700	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
15	5		Chi RI&P 7%	100	6	6	6	6½
4	2	1	Chickasha Cot O	300	13¾	13½	14	13½
17¼	7¼		Childs Company	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
14⅞	7⅞	2	Chrysler	15300	15¾	15¼	15½	15⅜
1	⅞		City Ice & Fuel	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
13⅞	7		City Stores	200				
81	49	6	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	13	12	12¼	12⅜
6	3		Colg-Palm-P pf	100	67½	67½	67½	69
8¾	3½		Collins & Aikman	2500	6½	6	6¼	6¼
27¾	16½	2	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
10	12⅜	1	Colo & So 1pf	10	30	30	30	
15⅜	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	110	16	15½	15½	15⅜
10⅝	6⅜		Columbia Pic vtc	11000	14¼	13¼	13½	13½
38½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	200	9¾	9½	9⅝	
6¼	4		Comm Credit	1400	36	34⅜	35½	35⅜
30¾	19	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	1100	28½	27	27¾	27⅞
35	21	2	Conwith & So	9100	16¾	15½	16⅛	16⅛
50	21	6	Comwith & S 6pf	6700	17⅜	17	17⅜	17⅜
10⅜	7⅞	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	29½	28	28	29½
11⅞	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	5600	11¾	10	10¾	10
4¼	1¾		Consol Film Ind	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	200	8⅝	8	8	8
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	11200	47⅞	46⅜	46⅝	46½
8¼	5		Consol Oil	400	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
6¾	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	7000	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅞
5¼	1¼		Consol Textile	700	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2⅜	1¼		Container A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
6½	3		Container B	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
1	½		Cont Baking A	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
44⅜	36	4	Cont Baking B	500	7	6⅞	7	7
56	35½	2	Cont Baking pf	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	
20½	10½	1.20	Cont Can	2300	51⅞	51	51⅛	52⅛
2⅝	1		Cont Insurance	1100	19	18¾	19	19
10	4⅞		Cont Motors	800	2	1⅞	2	2
74	45⅜	3	Cont Oil	7500	17⅜	16⅞	17	17
4¼	2⅜		Corn Products	4800	68⅞	66¾	67	68½
30	21	2	Cotton	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
47⅜	21¼		Cream of Wheat	500	29	28½	29	29½
23½	14¼		Crosley Radio	1400	6	4⅞	5¾	4¾
21¼	1		Crown Cork & S	300	21¼	21	21	21¼
18	9		Crown Zellerback	100	2	2	2	2
33	16		Crucible Steel	100	15	15	15	16
23⅜	8¼		Crucible Steel pf	100	28⅛	28	28	28½
3¾	1⅛		Cuba Co	130	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
14	6½		Cuban Am Sug	2500	7⅞	6¾	7	7½
48⅜	30		Curtis Publishg	2100	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
2½	1½		Curtis Pub pf	1000	42	40¾	42	40
37⅜	2		Curtiss-Wright	7400	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	2
9	4¼		Curtiss-Wright A	500	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
			Cutler Hammer	300	8	8	8	8¼

—D—

66	37⅜		Del & Hudson	3100	57⅜	54⅜	57	56⅜
27⅜	17¼		Del Lack & W	9100	24⅝	23½	23½	24⅝
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	1060	56	55¼	55¼	56¼
15⅜	10		Devoe & Ray A	100	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
22½	17½	1	Diamond Match	600	21⅞	21	21⅜	21⅜
28	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27	27	27	
18½	12	1	Dome Mines	1500	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜
14⅜	10¼	.20	Dominion Stores	300	15⅜	15	15	15⅞
47⅜	32½	.70	Douglas A	4100	14½	13½	13⅝	14
106	97½	2	du Pont de Nem	11500	47¼	45¾	46¾	46⅝
		6	du Pont deb	100	99	99	99	99¼

—E—

5½	1⅜		Eastern Roll Mill	300	4	3¾	3¾	4⅛
62½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	4100	62½	60½	60¾	62½
8	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	700	7½	7	7	7⅜
1	⅜		Edingon Schild	300	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
20⅞	10		Elec Auto-Lite	600	23¾	23¼	23½	23⅝
2⅝	1		Elec Boat	6500	17¼	16½	16¾	17⅛
1⅞	1		Elec & Mus Ind	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8¾	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	100	15⅜	15	15⅜	15⅜
20½	7½	2	Elec Pow & L pf	7200	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
18⅜	6½		El Pw&L 6%pf	300	13¼	13	13⅛	13⅛
35	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	12	11½	11⅝	12½
40½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	400	33	32¾	33	32
35	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	800	42	40	41	40⅞
6⅜	3¾		Erie RR	100	24	24	24	
7⅞	4½		Erie RR 1pf	500	6¼	6	6	6⅜
5¼	2½		Erie RR 2pf	900	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
1⅜	⅞		Evans Products	100	5	5	5	5

—F—

4¾	2¼		Fairbanks Morse	200	4½	4½	4½	4¾
18	10		Fairbanks M pf	20	17	17	17	
4¾	2		Fed Lt & Trac	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3½	1⅝		Fed Motor Trr	300	2	2	2	
20¼	10¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	500	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
81	81	6½	Fidelity Phe F In	1000	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18¾
17½	9⅛	.40	Filene's pf	50	81	81	81	
64	42	6	Firestone T & R	1200	15	14½	14½	14⅝
58¼	43	2½	Firest T&R pf A	100	58¼	58¼	58¼	60
10	7½		First Nat Stores	300	58¼	57½	58¼	58
11⅞	4¼		Florsheim Shoe A	100	10	10	10	
23⅜	13⅜	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	1500	10⅜	9⅜	10	10
2½	1⅛		Fourth Nat Inv	1000	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
29⅞	16¼	2	Fox Film A	1600	29⅜	28¼	28¾	28¾
			Freport Texas	1600	28½	27¾	28	28¾

1933 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last Apr. 27; Last Apr. 26

13	9		Fuller pr pf	10	12	12	12	
7⅛	4		Fuller 7pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	

—G—

1⅜	1		Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	600	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
23½	13⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	8500	22½	22⅛	22⅜	23⅛
18⅜	12		Gen Asphalt	1900	10½	9¾	9⅞	10⅛
105⅝	89⅜	3	Gen Baking	1300	17⅞	17	17½	17⅝
3½	1⅜		Gen Baking pf	10	103	103	103	102½
5½	2¼		Gen Cable	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
12	6⅛		Gen Cable A	300	6	6	6	6
18⅜	10⅛	.40	Gen Cable pf	130	11⅜	11	11	11
12	10⅛	.60	Gen Electric	30300	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅜
31½	21	1.68	Gen Elec Sp	3900	17⅞	17	17⅜	17⅜
11½	8		Gen Foods	3400	30½	30⅛	30½	30⅜
53	35⅛	3	Gen Gas & E A	300	5	5	5	5
18⅛	9⅜	6	Gen Mills	1703	54⅛	53⅜	54⅛	53⅞
24	10¼	1	Gen Mills pf	200	94	94	94	
			Gen Motors	63000	18½	17½	17⅝	18⅜
8½	3¼		Gen Out Ad A	350	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
24⅛	13¼	1	Gen Print Ink	200	9	8¾	8¾	
29	19½	1½	Gen Ry Signal	500	23⅜	22¼	23⅜	24
25	12		Gen Realty	400	1	1	1	1
47⅞	2	.15	Gen Refractories	400	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
2½	1⅛		Gillette Saf Ras	5300	11⅜	10⅝	11¼	11⅜
7¼	4⅜		Gillette S R pf	400	30½	29⅝	30	30⅛
75	47¾	5	Gimbel Bros	300	7⅛	6⅞	7	7
2½	⅜		Glidden	300	2¼	2	2	2⅛
7⅞	3		Gobel (Adolf)	400	6⅝	6¼	6½	6⅝
19⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1700	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
9⅝	3		Goodrich	3000	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	18⅛
27½	18¼		Goodyear	4800	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
55⅛	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	9500	25⅝	24½	24⅝	25⅛
13⅜	7⅝		Gotham Silk Hos	900	54	53½	54	54⅛
21⅜	1		Graham Paige	300	10⅜	10¼	10¼	11
9⅝	3½		Granby	3300	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
34⅜	22½	3	Grand Union	300	9¾	9

Financial: News and Comment

Britain in Better Gold Position Now Than Before Drop

Bank of England Denies, However, Immediate Return to Yellow Metal

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The large increase that has taken place this year in the gold holdings of the Bank of England excites much attention in Lombard Street not unmixed with criticism.

The bank between Jan. 24 and April 10 added £58,669,608 to its holdings, which thus rose to £178,463,670 at par, which is equivalent to about £264,000,000 on the basis of current gold prices of sterling. This compares with a precrisis record of £173,907,000 touched on Sept. 12, 1928, when gold and sterling prices were identical.

As the amount of the gold holding controls the quantity of the British paper currency which the bank is empowered to issue, this means that no contraction has followed the decision taken this month to allow the sanctioned limit of £260,000,000 for the fiduciary (unbacked by gold) note issue to be reverted to. The decision took effect on April 1 when a lapse was allowed to occur in the Treasury sanction, first given 21 months ago, whereby £15,000,000 was added to the fiduciary limit.

The large increase in the bank's holding of the yellow metal has led to rumors to the effect that preparation is being made for bringing sterling back to the gold standard.

The existence of any immediate intention to adopt such a course has been denied authoritatively. This leaves untouched the fact that, temporary as may be some of the foreign credits which have caused accumulation of gold in London, Britain is today in a much stronger position than has been the case since 1931 to implement such a change, if it should be decided upon. Ability to make overseas payments in gold has also been increased.

This is a source of satisfaction to most British bankers. Criticism on the other hand is heard from those who hold that, other things being equal, the longer Britain can remain on its present "managed" currency basis the better, since this system has given a measure of inflation highly helpful to industry at a moment of universal trade depression.

A factor in the situation, since it tends to postpone any general return to gold, is the recent German Reichsbank"s decision to repay maturing rediscount credits in bullion, thereby materially reducing gold coverage for the Reichsmark. This has had a depressing effect upon quotations in London for German bonds, although confidence is felt in Lombard Street in the continuance of Dr. Schacht's endeavors to maintain the exchange value of the reichsmark.

The fact, too, is noticed that in two respects the use of the Reichsbank's gold reserve to repay credits improves Germany's financial position. Firstly, it relieves the German revenue of 4 per cent interest hitherto payable on the now liquidated credits. Secondly, it means that Germany can at Basle look other nations in the face financially with increased assurance owing to repayment of its debt to the Bank of International Settlements.

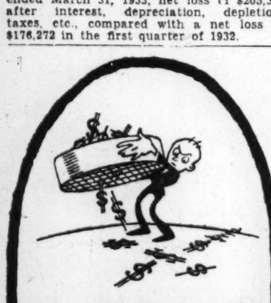
Silver Futures Advance On Free Coinage Vote

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP) — Responding to the Senate vote in favor of free coinage, silver futures on the National Metal Exchange jumped about a cent an ounce in the early trading, but later gave up part of the gain under profit-taking.

Spot silver was quoted at 35⅜ cents an ounce, up ⅛ cent from yesterday.

General Refractories Company

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—General Refractories Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $205,356 after interest, depreciation, depletion, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $176,272 in the first quarter of 1932.



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NEW YORK CITY

Higher East Texas Crude Oil Expected

New York, April 27

THERE is a growing feeling in oil circles that the extreme price of 10 cents a barrel for East Texas crude oil will not prevail long. This belief is given a basis in fact by the quotation of 25 cents a barrel for crude by Magnolia Petroleum Company, which failed to conform with the low price initiated by Texas Company last Monday and followed by others.

The 40-cent reduction made by Texas Company from the previous 50-cent quotation was looked upon in some quarters as too drastic, although it served to bring the critical situation in the field to a head. Some oil men held that a smaller reduction would have been more in keeping with the state of the product's market.

Westinghouse Co. March Bookings Show Big Gains

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $3,491,572 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,320,148 in the March, 1932, quarter.

The company stated that, despite the financial situation during the first quarter of 1933, March booking were the largest of any month since July, 1932.

As of March 31, 1933, cash and marketable securities were $31,597,253, compared with $32,851,763 three months ago.

The company's statement follows:

"At some of our plants certain departments are operating at a higher rate of production, particularly Mansfield, Ohio, and East Springfield, Mass., where Westinghouse refrigerators are made. Indications are that 1933 will produce the largest number of refrigerator sales since the company entered this field.

"Westinghouse is continuosly improving existing products, developing new products and seeking new markets for products allied with the electrical industry.

"The prompt and constructive moves of the new Administration at Washington have had a stimulating effect on public sentiment. The President is providing the aggressive leadership needed to insure genuine business revival.

"Confidence in the banking situation is being gradually restored. Definite aid is assured for agriculture. Reorganization of transportation facilities is being pushed to early completion. Reclamation and reforestation are under way.

"It would seem inevitable that business in general will soon begin to show improvement. Already it is being felt in some directions and while it may yet require several months for the full effect to be translated into actual bookings by Westinghouse, your management believes that the situation at this time is encouraging."

Inflation Discussion By Hornblower & Weeks

"Inflation," the forms it may take and its likely effect upon certain securities, is discussed by Hornblower & Weeks. "In its simplest form," they state, "any substantial increase in the total of money and credit (bank deposits) of a nation brings about inflation, which means a betterment in price levels. Conversely, a decrease in the supply of money and credit brings deflation, or a contraction in the price levels."

Inflation, they point out, may take one or all of three courses: Devaluation of the dollar, restoration of silver, and public works loans (government credit inflation). If the latter procedure is adopted, which, they state, "seems most probable," they believe that certain steel, construction, chemical and copper stocks would be among the first to benefit.

Scott Paper Company's Profit

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—Scott Paper Company reports for the quarter ended April 2, 1933, net profit of $190,301 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal after preferred dividends, to 90 cents a share on th 168,843 shares of common, compared with $264,715, or $1.32 a share on 168,792 common shares, in the first quarter of 1932.

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UNDER SUPERVISION NEW YORK STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

Italian Banks Meet Economic Situation Well

Monetary Condition of the Country Stronger Than for Many Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—In their survey of the financial and economic developments of the past year the annual reports of the leading Italian banks confirm the fact that Italy has weathered the depression with a marked degree of success. The Italian monetary situation is, indeed, stronger today than it has ever been since the war. The report of the governor of the Bank of Italy makes this clear.

At the end of 1932 the reserve affording cover to the notes and all other sight liabilities of the Bank of Issue had risen to 5,839,500,000 lire in gold, in addition to which it held 1,304,500,000 lire in equivalent securities, a total of 7,144,000,000 lire, or $376,000,000, equal to 46.71 per cent of the liabilities covered and in excess of the legal requirement by over 1,000,000,000 lire. At the date of the assembly (March 30, 1933) the ratio of gold reserve to total liabilities and to the notes in circulation stood respectively at 43.40 per cent and 49 per cent, as compared with the 40 per cent prescribed by law.

Gold Holdings Increase

The bank has been able to add substantially to its holdings of gold from internal sources by the purchase of coins and trinkets over the counter. The sum, which amounts to over 300,000,000 lire in gold acquired during the year and up to March 25, 1933, is evidence of the confidence of the Italian people in their currency.

Referring to the losses sustained by the Central Bank as a result of the depreciation of the sterling bills following Britain's abandonment of the gold standard, the Governor stated that an agreement had been reached with the Government for the formation of a special sinking fund for sterling losses, fed by the profits secured on other foreign bills belonging to the gold exchange reserve and by the reserve quotas of the National Foreign Exchange Institute which had already been assigned to increase those of the Bank of Italy. It is estimated that the sterling losses incurred will be fully amortized by these resources, invested in government stock, at a date not later than 1940. Thus the injury sustained by the depreciation of one currency will be compensated by the profits secured in others.

The Bank of Italy is gradually converting a large portion of its gold exchange reserves into gold, thus returning to a mitigated gold standard, as contemplated by the Bank Act of 1893.

War Debt Considerations

In appraising the general situation the Governor said that in any just revision of war debts account must be taken of the present economic conditons, which were so different from those of 1925. His report concludes by noting that the year 1932 witnessed considerable progress toward the solution of the problems besetting Italian industry and commerce, while the Italian banking system has been greatly strengthened by timely action taken not only to concentrate the attention of the banks upon their chief functions, but also on their duties as the jealous and prudent guardians of the deposits intrusted to their care.

The report of the Credito Italiano takes a hopeful view of the business outlook. In spite of the grave difficulties due to the restrictions placed on exports by trade barriers and to the downward trend of prices, there are symptoms of a revival in the purchasing power of the home market. The consumption of electric power shows a moderate increase in the first two months of the current year, and so does the output of the heavy industries and of the rayon factories, cotton mills and cement works.

The financial reconstruction of many important enterprises, the lower prevailing rates of interest, the relative stability of prices, all pave the way for an improvement, while the decisive influence exercised on economic developments in Italy by a resolute and well defined government policy is a factor of prime importance for economic recovery.

Ford Motor of Canada Omits

WINDSOR, Ont., April 27—Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., passed annual dividend Monday. The financial statement presented at annual meeting showed loss of more than $5,000,000 for the year ended Dec. 31, last. Edsel B. Ford was reelected chairman of the board.

Wilcox-Rich Corp.

DETROIT, April 27 — Wilcox-Rich Corporation, subsidiary of Eaton Manufacturing Company, reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, deficit of $23,203 after federal taxes and dividends on class A shares, compared with surplus of $42,483 in the first quarter of 1932.

Magnolia Petroleum Company

DALLAS, April 27—Magnolia Petroleum Company, subsidiary of Socony Vacuum Corporation, posted a price of 25 cents a barrel for East Texas crude oil. This compares with 10 cents quoted by Texas Company, Stanolind, Humble and Shell companies.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Demand Grows That President Explain Position on Inflation

Business Needs Assurance as to Extent Powers Granted Under Thomas Bill Will Be Used—Dollar Devaluation Clause Causes Uncertainty

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27 — The growing demand that President Roosevelt make some reassuring personal statement on the extent to which he proposes to use the unprecedented inflationary powers of the Thomas amendment to the agricultural bill is the outstanding development in what might be called the "background" of the current discussions here. It is believed that the pressure of circumstances and popular anxiety on the issue will soon cause Mr. Roosevelt to make such a statement.

The specific apprehension on the matter can be put graphically. Suppose Congress passes the bill and among other things grants Mr. Roosevelt power to reduce the gold content of the dollar by 50 per cent. This means the Chief Executive can practically do what he wants with the dollar, he can make it worth 90 cents, 80 cents or 50 cents—can upset the entire price level, can readjust the wage level. How, it is asked, can business men carry on with such a degree of uncertainty hanging over them?

How can a steel manufacturer, it is asked, contract for deliveries of pipes or rails when the possibility of the dollar dropping 50 per cent in value before that time hangs over his head? How can a home owner get a new mortgage on his house, or renew an old one, when the mortgage company knows there is the possibility that the dollars which it lends will suddenly be shrunk one-half? Instead of offering money for lending, everyone presumably might try to contract debts, so long as the possibility of sudden inflation exists.

Reassuring the Public

Carried to the extreme, there might be some theoretical justification for these advance apprehensions, and the best way of meeting them, it is argued here, is for a categorical statement from the President defining his position in the matter and reassuring the public that no reckless policy is proposed.

Those who know Mr. Roosevelt are perfectly confident that he would use conservative discretion in handling his extraordinary new powers, if indeed he used them at all, but they feel that the country requires reassurance. Particularly is this so after the seeming cleavage in Administration support in the debate on the measure in the Senate.

There have been two apparent spokesmen for the President. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, in an address before the Associated Press in New York, pledged the party to a conservative course not to permit uncontrolled expansion. Almost simultaneously, Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, sponsor of the bill which has Mr. Roosevelt's approval, was emphasizing in the Senate the extreme inflationary prospects of the measure, and with satisfaction was anticipating the transfer of $200,000,000,000 of money from one class of Americans to another through it.

The Administration has not disclaimed Mr. Thomas's extreme statements, and it is being pointed out with some concern that, although two former Secretaries of the Treasury sit on the Democratic aisle of the Senate, the Administration fight was intrusted to Mr. Thomas, who is listed in the advance radical group.

Inflation Bill a Rider

Another prominent fact in the background of the current excited discussions in the capital is the political situation which permits so extraordinary a measure to be rushed through so rapidly.

In the first place, the inflation measure is not even being discussed as an independent bill but has been attached as a rider to the farm relief bill—which of itself is a remarkable collection of hope—for panaceas. The Thomas amendment would make Mr. Roosevelt monetary dictator of the United States, yet it has been before the Senate for debate less than a week. It is likely to be passed quickly in the Senate and given a rubber stamp approval in the House.

Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi made a scorching assault on past fiscal policies of President Hoover. He gave no explanation of the pending bill. He gloated rather over the Democratic sweep in the election returns. To quote from Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, opponent of the bill, Congress, in its present temper, would pass Mother Goose, if the White House asked it. Secure in their numbers, supporters of the bill are willing to let adversaries talk themselves out.

Yet the intricacies of the measure are as apparent as its potentialities are awe-inspiring. Such a wide-awake observer as Mr. Walter Lippmann, for example, who has strongly indorsed the bill, suddenly discovers that one section does "permit an uncontrolled type of inflation." Mr. Lippmann had previously argued that the bill did no such thing, and has urged support for it on that account. Mr. Lippmann is probably better equipped than most Senators to understand the economic intricacies of the bill, and the question arises whether a much longer debate might not benefit the measure by bringing a clearer understanding of it all around.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

In a recent address Mr. Reginald McKenna, well-known British banker, said, "At present the efficiency of productive machinery has far outstripped our monetary technique, and it is the task of economists and financial authorities to adapt the monetary system to our existing industrial and social needs." This task has at length become practical politics. Of permanent importance in the repair work now going on in the realm of currencies is that the monetary authority in each country shall assume the responsibility of maintaining stability in the price level within a narrow range of variations. No other problem, I make bold to say, can compare with this in the orderly progress of economic society.

* * *

There is one country that has assumed this responsibility. This is Sweden. A week after Britain left the gold standard, on Sept. 28, 1931, Sweden followed suit. It was at once decided that a bold course was the only one that could dispel the prevailing uncertainty. The Swedish Government announced to its bewildered people that it intended to attempt the stabilization of the internal buying power of the krona. It did not envisage a static price level. Nor did it want a sharp upswing. Stability in the interests of profitable industry means a gradual ascent of prices. The results of the experiment have attracted widespread attention.

The Swedish Government based its operations on the cost of maintaining a working-class family. For this purpose it made an extensive study of the internal price system, and in due course announced an index number representative of the prices entering into the family budget. September, 1931, levels were the starting point, called 100. A slight drop was recorded in November and December while the new money policy was on trial. But in December the index rallied back to 100, and throughout 1932 was maintained in the upward register of 100—101.5. Thus by management Sweden achieved price stability throughout 1932. Compare Great Britain and the United States. In 1932 British prices fell 7 per cent, while American prices lost 18 per cent.

American conditions are of course not strictly comparable with Swedish conditions. The chief difference, however, does not lie in the economics. It lies in the region of policy. For instance, in Sweden the central bank is responsible to the banking committee of the Swedish Parliament. Apparently the fact that the banking policy will be made subservient to political policy does not excite fear in that country. The need for such a connection is obvious to a people who trust their government. In the United States, however, there is an agitation to unlink the Federal Reserve System from Government influence. Senator Carter Glass provided in his original bank reform bill for the unseating of the Secretary of the Treasury from the Federal Reserve Board. It is to be hoped that this provision will never become law. The Government should keep its hand as well as its eye on central bank policy.

It is also perfectly obvious that a successful monetary policy is possible only when all commercial banks are subject to the jurisdiction of one agency. In its application to the United States, this means compulsory membership in the Federal Reserve System. At this late day one need not labor the necessity of such a reform. It is long overdue. It would improve the possibility of achieving price stability through monetary policy, though it is not a desideratum.

A desideratum, I think, is that the Federal Reserve banks should be brought into closer contact with the public. I do not mean that they should become active competitors of existing banks. But, if they are to iron out the extreme fluctuations in the price level, they must be put into a position whereby they can fill any credit vacuum caused by the withdrawal of banks from the banking business in favor of the storage business. Incidentally, the Reserve banks are now connected with the public, but the privilege has been granted to them only as an emergency measure, and came to them very tardily.

Granted these reforms, there is no reason why the Federal Reserve System should not assume the responsibility of maintaining stability of the price level, at least within a range of variations. Gov. Benjamin Strong, first head of the New York bank, himself encouraged the aim, long before it became a depression slogan. I discover this colloquy in a House investigation into monetary stabilization back in 1926:

Mr. Williamson: Do you think that the Federal Reserve Board could, as a matter of fact, stabilize the price level to a greater extent than they have in the past . . . ?

Governor Strong: I personally think that the administration of the Federal Reserve System since the reaction in 1921 has been just as nearly directed as reasonably human wisdom could direct it toward that very object.

* * *

The objective of monetary policy can be nothing less than this. The trouble in post-war years is that we have not let gold manage monetary policy, as we did in pre-war years, but at the same time have hesitated in our management of that monetary policy. Half measures have been extremely disturbing in their effects. Now, as a result of these disturbances, some Swedish plan seems indicated as the acknowledged goal of central banks.

Substantial Gains Are Noted in All Parts of Country

Survey Reveals Increased Business and Rise in Employment

By the Associated Press

From Wall Street, where stocks have perked up, to the Pacific Northwest, where the lumberman's ax is swinging more busily, better business and reëmployment are reported.

Herewith the Associated Press presents some conservative high-lights of the situation:

Chicago—Electricity output in the Chicago district for the week ended Saturday was 87,054,000 kilowatt hours, 1 per cent less than a year ago but the best showing with that one exception since September, 1931.

Stock exchange transactions last week were 642,000 shares, the best week since the one ended Aug. 13, 1932.

Board of Trade transactions last week were 518,045,000 bushels of all grains, the largest week since the first week of November, 1931, when transactions were 546,174,000.

Detroit—Release of $131,000,000 by two banks in the process of liquidation has been reflected in a marked increase in buying, although no definite figures as to volume are available. Automobile factories generally are reporting increased production schedules and better retail demand than was expected.

The Ford Motor Company has increased daily production to 2500 cars, against an original program of 2000 daily. Thirty thousand workers, many on a five-day basis, are employed in the River Rouge plant.

Gallipolis, Ohio — The Marietta Steel Boat building plant at Point Pleasant, W. Va., received a $1,000,000 contract to build two United States dredges for use on the Mississippi River. Five hundred men will be employed until November to fill the contract.

Charlotte, N. C. — The Slater Manufacturing Company, a textile mill at Greenville, S. C., has received orders which resulted in an increase in operations from 30 hours a week to 110, with day and night shifts working. The mill now has 400 employees. Some other mills, particularly those making woven goods, plan to increase operations shortly.

Richmond, Va. — Five plants of the Maryland Overall Company in Virginia have changed from one ten-hour to two six-hour shifts and added 200 operatives. Richmond wholesale houses report that orders have increased since the bank holiday.

San Francisco — The Federal Reserve Bank for this district says business has recovered rapidly to the February level.

Moderate gains are reported in carloadings, debits, lumber production, commodity and stock prices, with exchanges active. Canned fruit prices are up and canners expect the lowest carryover for several years. Some manufacturers are doing more forward buying than for many months. Employment gains are noted in construction, canning, automotive plants and agriculture. The agriculture gain is partly seasonal.

The wholesale trade expansion is described as more than seasonal.

Minneapolis—The Civic Commerce Association announces that during the last six weeks a 10 to 20 per cent gross sales increase has been noted in wholesale hardware, general merchandise, farm tools, dry goods and ladies' apparel. City relief has dwindled markedly in the last three weeks, with applications for relief fewer.

Oklahoma City—Better business, appearing in several spots, is considered sufficient to show an upward trend. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of charters granted to business concerns since the middle of March.

A macaroni factory reports it is two weeks behind orders, with an 80 per cent increase in employment. The Pioneer Cotton Mills at Guthrie are putting on a full force. The Henryetta glass factory of the Pittsburgh company increased its force recently.

Shopping is reported to have increased generally.

Miami, Fla.—More building permits have been issued at Miami Beach this month than in any month since last September. Half a dozen good sized realty deals have been recorded. Miami merchants say prospects are good for an excellent summer. The season just closed was the best since 1926, they say.

Cleveland — Increased buying orders have caused a pickup in steel mill operations. In Cleveland, production was estimated at 41 per cent, the highest since 1931, with prospects of a higher rise quickly. Operations in the Youngstown district have increased to 23 per cent, the first time in three years that the rate is higher than for the same date of the preceding year. Last year, in the corresponding week, production was at 22 per cent.

Birmingham, Ala. — The Republic Steel Company plans to resume limited operations next week, re-employing 300 men. Scrap iron advanced 50 cents yesterday, with no orders being accepted for delivery three months hence. In April steel movement shows an increase over March, and retail business seems on the upgrade.

Seattle—Shipping has manifested definite improvement in this area, officials say. The Luckenbach Line, reporting business generally better, has replaced the Susan Luckenbach with the Paul Luckenbach, one of the two largest freighters in the country, which has been idle.

A freighter of the Calmar Line and one of the Henry S. Gove Argonaut Line were returned to service because of increased business, especially in lumber. The Arrow Line said improved conditions in the coastal trade made it necessary to step up sailing schedules from a 21-day basis to a fortnightly basis.

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association said Pacific Northwest lumber shipments reported last week exceeded current production by 9.9 per cent. Lumber buying, although it subsided somewhat after a flurry starting March 11, is still perceptibly better than for many months. Lumber mills have reopened at several points. For example, the Whatcom Falls Mill Company put 300 men to work at Bellingham.

Aviation Corp. of Delaware

CHICAGO, April 27 — Aviation Corporation of Delaware and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended March 31, 1932, net loss of $57,408 after taxes and charges, compared with a net loss in the first quarter of 1932 of $823,872 after depreciation, expenses, loss of flying equipment and loss of $264,548 on sale of securities. In March this year the company had a net profit of $14,806 after taxes and charges.

Houdaille Hershey Corp.

DETROIT, April 27—Houdaille Hershey Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 loss of $218,435 after interest, depreciation, etc., but before provision for dividends on class A stock of its subsidiary, Muskegon Motor Specialties Company, compared with a loss a year before of $225,592 after taxes and charges but before class A dividend of Muskegon Motor Specialties Company.

Business Indices Full of Promise

THE conventional business indices continue to display great promise. The heavy industries, which were quite backward at times during the summer-autumn improvement of 1932, are now putting their best foot forward. Steel output is now the highest since March, 1932. Westinghouse orders for March were highest since the previous June. A big steel independent has its tinplate department at 100 per cent capacity for the first time in nearly two years.

The tendency toward higher prices for finished goods is encouraging. Steel products are climbing, and talk of a sharp upswing is quite general. Prices of corn and wheat products, namely, starches and flours, have advanced. Cotton goods and leather are rising.

Trade Shows One Of Most Striking Revivals in Years

Sharp Rebounds From Bank Crisis Levels in Important Industries

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Commerce and industry in the past month have experienced one of the most striking revivals of recent years.

Sharp percentage gains reflect, of course, the rebound from the extremely low levels of the March banking crisis. Nevertheless, some lines are approaching, or have actually crossed, the levels of this period last year. Much of the improvement has been against normal seasonal trends.

The false upturns experienced previously in the depression have taught business executives to examine such bulges as the current one critically. Reports from many parts of the country, however, indicate a pronounced rebirth of confidence, together with fattening order books.

Steel At Year's Best Levels

Automobile production for April, according to present indications, may show a gain over April last year. After falling to some 90,000 cars and trucks in March, the swift quickening in output this month, according to trade authorities, should carry it above the 148,300 produced in April 1932.

Steel production has risen to the best levels in more than a year. Operations are estimated by Iron Age for this week at 25 per cent of capacity. The average for April last year was just under that, and for the full month of last March, less than 16 per cent. Steel production usually reaches its seasonal peak in March.

Freight car loadings have gained steadily in April, contrary to the seasonal trend, which usually carries them to a peak in March. The average thus far this month has been 490,000 cars compared with 460,000 in March, and 489,000 in February.

Last week's production of electric power in the United States, as estimated by the Edison Electric Institute, was only 2.6 per cent under the like week of last year, the smallest such divergence in 21 months. It was up 1.6 per cent over the previous week, although the normal trend for the season is downward. The figures indicated a pronounced increase in the use of industrial power.

Sustained Retail Trade

Latest mercantile reviews report a sustained volume of retail trade. The usual pronounced slump after Easter seems to have failed to materialize.

The moderate rise in commodity prices, coincident to inflationary psychology, has evidently stimulated buying. With domestic copper prices rising from 5⅝ cents a pound to 6½, one of the largest producers reports the biggest sales in more than a year.

Scrap steel prices at Pittsburgh have advanced from an average of $7.13 a ton on March 30 to $8.69, and the steel trade is talking of higher prices for finished materials.

At this time of year, many business lines normally begin to prepare for the usual summer slump. April is usually the peak month for automobile manufacturers, although trade reports now indicate higher schedules in May. A seasonal peak in May sometimes occurs in this industry, as it did last year.

Many business executives express the hope that the belated seasonal upswing in business this year can be kept under way, and that the summer recession will be smaller than usual.

Westinghouse Air Brake

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 27—Westinghouse Air Brake Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net profit of $17,290 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equal to less than 1 cent a share on the 3,107,329 shares of stock, excluding stock in the treasury, compared with $379,594, or 12 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1932 on 3,125,800 shares.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, April 27—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate, which remains at 2 per cent.

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The Young Folks' Page

The Howling of a Dog

By RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

(In Three Parts)

Part I

IT WAS Frank Halsey's first morning as newspaper delivery boy—a bleak cheerless morning with a high wind driving in from the frozen marshes north of Bayville. As he opened the gate in front of Judge Morton's house and strode up the path, prepared to toss a copy of the Herald on to the porch, a big unkempt brown dog came rushing at him across the garden.

Frank halted, startled, surprised. He loved dogs and was accustomed to make friends with them readily, but in the uncertain early morning light this one looked very unfriendly. The boy turned and ran back to the street. Safe on the other side of the gate, his feet encountered a little patch of ice. For a startling instant he was in the air. Then he landed at full length on the sidewalk. In the garden the dog began to bark furiously.

The next moment the high wind caught at Frank's bundle of newspapers, which had slipped from their strap and, tearing them ruthlessly apart, sent them whirling! He made a wild scramble in the hope of saving them, but several copies went sailing down the long street, scattering into many sections that leaped fences and hedges, soared like white gulls against the gray sky, caught upon trees and bushes and porch railings.

The dog ceased its barking, stared for a few seconds at the flying papers and then turned tail and fled round the corner of the house, watching Frank at a safe distance.

Judge Morton

As Frank rose to his feet, a window opened above the porch and he had a glimpse of a frowning face.

"What's the matter down there, young man?"

Frank tried to control his indignation, but he meant to speak his mind—even to Judge Morton! "I think you ought to keep your dog tied up, sir!"

"Eh?" The judge thrust his head nearer the opening. "That's not my dog, young man! I don't own a dog!" And before the boy could reply, the window closed with a bang.

Frank shrugged his shoulders. The closing of the window was like a stinging rebuke, and he knew he had deserved it—telling Judge Morton, of all men, that he ought to keep his dog tied up, when the judge didn't even own a dog! "Well!" he muttered to himself. "I hope I'll never have to ask a favor of him!"

It took Frank a quarter of an hour to recover his wind-blown papers. Having done so, he continued on his route. The wind sang in his ears. The dark sky looked cold. The bare trees, the very houses, seemed to shiver in the blast. The creaking wheels of a milk wagon in one of the side streets was the only sound to be heard.

"I've picked a nice job!" he thought. "Up before daylight and out into this weather—to be scared by a dog!" Then he grinned. "I doubt if that dog really meant to be ugly."

In the next street he encountered a second dog, small and gray and forlorn, quite evidently a stray. The little fellow was trying to nose the cover off a garbage can. He paused, shivering and looked appealingly at the boy.

"Sorry, I can't help you, old man!" said Frank.

Farther along he saw a group of three dogs making toward the back of a house, all of them mongrels. Presently he heard the rattle of a garbage can cover. "Poor creatures!" he thought. "It's a hard life for them."

Dogs! It had never occurred to Frank that there were so many stray dogs in Bayville! He came upon them in almost every street. In addition, there were cats, many, many cats, lean hard-eyed sinewy creatures in quest of food! During the two hours that he spent delivering papers that first morning it was as if he were living in an entirely different world—a world in which pathetic cats and dogs took the place of humans—a bleak unfriendly world!

"It's a disgrace to the town!" he said to himself. "All those stray dogs and cats!"

He pondered the thought as he made his way homeward after school, following the bare wind-swept road that cut across the marshes.

The Next Morning

Forlorn, shivering, homeless creatures foraging at garbage cans—Frank met them again the next morning and the next, many that he had encountered on his first day, many new ones. He saw no sign of the brown dog that had rushed at him in Judge Morton's garden, but in the afternoon, on his way home, he had a glimpse of a gaunt dark shape moving against steel-gray ice far out in the marshes. "Old boy, you won't find much out there that a dog can eat!" he thought. "Better stick to garbage cans!"

That night, in bed, Frank lay awake for a long time. Yes, it certainly was a disgrace for a respectable, well-to-do town like Bayville to let a lot of dogs and cats run wild! Something ought to be done about it. Didn't people know? Or didn't they care? Or were they too busy with other things to be bothered about the welfare of stray animals?

The next day, at noon, as his father was setting out on a two weeks' business trip, Frank unburdened his thoughts to him.

Mr. Halsey raised his eyebrows. "You have a kind heart, Frank! But I wonder if you're not allowing yourself to be unnecessarily disturbed? After all, I suppose every town has its quota of stray animals."

"But if you saw them every morning, as I do," the boy replied, "I'm sure that you would want to do something for them, too. You ought to see how they look at me!"

A Letter to the Judge

"Well, you might write to the board of selectmen. Or to Judge Morton. I doubt if it would do much good, but you can't tell."

Frank regarded his father questioningly. "Judge Morton?" he repeated.

"Yes, of course. He's well known for his humanitarian views, and he has considerable influence."

Frank made a wry face. His only encounter with the judge had not been of a very reassuring character! "I'll write to the selectmen," he said.

He wrote the letter that evening. There had been a sudden rise in temperature, and rain was falling; while he wrote he could hear the splash and tinkle of large drops against the windowpanes. He thought vaguely of the dark, gaunt shape that he had seen two days earlier on the steel-gray ice of the marshes. . . .

Having finished the letter, he began to reread it doubtfully: "Dear Sirs: I am writing to call your attention to the large number of homeless cats and dogs in this town. I deliver newspapers, and I see them every morning. This morning I counted more than 20 dogs without collars or license tags and . . ."

He paused and moistened his lips. A stupid letter! What would the selectmen say when they read it? Probably they would shrug their shoulders and laugh, or perhaps frown and toss the thing into the waste basket . . . "just a letter from a kid!" Frank's face felt suddenly warm and moist.

"All the same, they ought to know about it!" he said to himself. "And if I don't tell them, who will?"

Acting on impulse, he wrote a second letter, this one to Judge Morton. In it he recalled the incident of the dog, apologized for his hasty words and then told the judge what he had told the selectmen. "There," he thought when he had finished, "it's done, and I feel better!"

[To be continued next Thursday.]

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Think You Ought to Keep Your Dog Tied Up, Sir!"

The Mail Bag

Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Editor:

Since I last wrote to you, I have moved from Pretoria to Cape Town, which I think is a beautiful city. Table Mountain is, of course, the outstanding sight of this country. We are very fortunate in having the sea, the mountains, forests, streams and "wide-open spaces," all in the Peninsula.

My American correspondents have sent me many interesting pictures of your lovely scenery—but I think I shall always love South African scenes better than any others. The atmosphere of peace and comfort is around one all day in the veld, and the scent of the heath is fascinating in its wildness.

I should like to get in touch with other lands now, in order to learn something about their natural scenery, as I am very interested in all growing plants and trees, mountains, and valleys—in other words, the geography of the land! The Monitor has been a good friend to me, in this way, as there are often pictures or descriptions of strange countries on the "Home Forum" page, which I always read first of all. Vivienne Delacourtte S.

Cresco, Iowa

Dear Editor:

During the short period in which I have been acquainted with the Mail Bag I've become quite enthusiastic over it, and I look forward to every mail for the Monitor and letters from my Mail Bag friends. I am 18. I love outdoor life and have had a marvelous time in five years of Scouting. I like nearly all sports, but swimming and golf are my favorites.

My greatest sources of pleasure are in making new friends, and traveling; and through the Mail Bag I hope to make many more friends whom I may sometime visit. I am interested in public speaking, dramatics and journalism, and am sure that I would get beneficial material and profitable adventure from contact with distant acquaintances. The foreign countries I should like especially to hear from are Germany, Switzerland and Hungary. I should also like to find a Hawaiian friend, and many from the United States and Canada. A hearty welcome awaits all letters! Fred C. W.

West Roxbury, Mass.

Dear Editor

I have always been interested in the Mail Bag and of late have wanted to join your "find a friend" game. I hope that my introduction to it will open a long and interesting path.

I am 16 years old and live at the foot of one of the highest hills in Boston—Bellevue Hill. From the top of it you can see the City of Boston and some of the harbor laid out like a miniature before you. And when the gilded dome of the State House reflects the sun, you can imagine you are looking down upon the mythical King Midas's very own kingdom. Of course I should be only too glad to tell anyone about Boston and The Mother Church (whose Sunday School I gratefully attend), and the new Publishing House.

My favorite studies are the languages, but they are only a fraction of my other interests, which range from skiing to writing doggerel. Right this instant, however, I am deeply concerned with the Mail Bag and I do hope that it won't be an empty one for me. Among any would-be-correspondents, I should especially like one from France, but my invitation is world-wide.

Jean P. F.

Berlin, Germany

Dear Editor:

A year ago I first wrote you and naturally I was pleased when after some time I saw my letter in the Mail Bag. I like the Monitor very much because it helps me with my English study. My "corries" are also helping me to improve my English. One friend, who knows how I enjoy the Monitor, arranged a month's subscription for me and I am convinced that no other present could have caused me so much joy and happiness. I want you and all the Mail Baggers to know how grateful I am for all the kindness I have received. I should like to hear from boys in Africa, South America, the Orient, and from England and the United States, too.

With best wishes to all.

Rudolf P.

St. Albans, Christchurch, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

I have read with interest the letters appearing in the Mail Bag, and as I have always wished to have a pen friend in the U. S. A., I have now decided to write to you in the hope that you will publish either my letter or my name and address in your Mail Bag column.

Any boys desirous of corresponding with me may write in either English or French. Although I have had only four years of French at high school, I have been intensely interested in this language, and have attempted to widen my knowledge of it by reading French books and poetry. For that reason I should welcome a correspondent from France or, for that matter, any boy who can write in French at all.

I am enthusiastically interested in radio, shooting, cricket, swimming, stamp collecting and, above all, foreign languages. I am learning Spanish on my own, as that language is not taught here, but I have not become proficient enough yet to correspond with anyone speaking that language. I think that friends of different countries who correspond with one another help to bring about the brotherly feeling which, if it became universal, would go a very long way toward creating one big brotherhood of nations and help to end any suspicions and strife existing between different countries.

I am 17 and should like to correspond with boys about my own age, and shall always be glad to describe my home city or any other topic of interest if so desired.

Frank A.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Betty W. (12), Beverly Hills, Calif.—Interested in stamps.

Margery A. (13), Myrtle Creek, Ore.—Especially from Belgium and Australia. Interested in sewing, cooking and outdoor games. Exchange snapshots.

Joyce W. (14), London, England.—Interested in typewriting and cooking.

Bettee O. (14), Wabash, Ind.—Interested in writing and sports.

Betty T. (15), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland.

Helma H. (16), Hamburg, Germany.

Elaine M. (17), Havana, Cuba.

Clara B. (18), Chicago, Ill.—From Germany, Austria and Hungary, and from girls of German descent in the United States. Especially interested in learning the German language.

From Boys

Jack K. (13), Hollywood, Calif.—Interested in outdoor life.

G. A. F., Dunedin, New Zealand.—From boys over 14, especially those interested in prestidigitation.

Gunter S. (17), Hamburg, Germany.

Joe A., Houston, Texas. — Exchange stamps with boys in foreign lands.

Animal War Heroes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is in London at the present time an exhibition of pastel portraits of famous animals, so famous that it would take far too long to tell all the wonderful stories connected with each of them. These stories, however, have been collected together in a book called "Animal War Heroes," by Peter Shaw-Baker, the son of Mrs. G. Shaw-Baker who made the portraits.

It all began with Peggy, the bulldog who, as a member of the crew of H. M. S. Iron Duke, went through the Battle of Jutland, after which a special medal was struck in her honor and presented to her by Admiral Jellicoe. Whenever she went on dress parade she wore the medal, and later carried the General Service and Victory ribbons. After the armistice Peggy assisted in collecting for charities in a large London store, and it was there that Mrs. Shaw-Baker and her son first met her.

Arrangements were made to paint her portrait, and Peggy was posed in the center of one of the shop windows. She was an excellent sitter up to a point, remaining perfectly still for about an hour, after which she would give one snort and refuse to pose any longer.

After this meeting with Peggy other animal war heroes were discovered, each with a remarkable history. There was Crump, for instance, the little griffon who rode on the saddle in front of his master, Gen. Sir E. Stuart Wortley, from the day on which he was found outside a deserted farmhouse in France until the end of the war; and Yel, who traveled over 50,000 miles during his attachment to the navy, and whose keen sense made him an extraordinarily efficient submarine detector. "As long as Yel is quiet we know we're safe," one of the officers who shipped with him would declare.

Then there were Jane and Jimmy, the goose and gander, who accompanied a battery of the Royal Field Artillery through the battlefields of France and Flanders from 1915 to 1919, traveling in the mess cart from place to place with their comic white heads hanging over the side. Jimmy and Jane were originally bought for the Christmas dinner, but one of the soldiers took a fancy to them, and instead of providing a meal they became the official mascots of the battery. One night they were smuggled away by a Belgian farmer, but were recovered before any harm came to them, and remained with the battery until the brigade was demobilized, eventually being given a happy and quiet home in the London Zoo.

Warrior, General Seely's charger, a beautiful bay thoroughbred, who served in France from the outbreak of war until 1918, was almost constantly in the fighting zone and had marvelous escapes. Shell fire, no matter how heavy, never worried him. He was exposed to enemy fire of all kinds in battle after battle, yet was never wounded.

On Christmas Day, 1918, he returned to his home in the Isle of Wight, and still takes his master for rides. "This very morning I rode him over the Mottistone Down," Major Seely recently wrote of him. "The gay old horse was fit and well, and it took me all my time to hold him. But before we started to ride down the hill back to his stable, I jumped off, and threw the reins over his head . . . while I looked over the sea. Warrior bent his head down and rubbed it against my cheek. I patted his neck and he gave a little whinny of pleasure. Such can friendship be between man and horse."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Mrs. G. Shaw-Baker

Max, the Linguist.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Mrs. G. Shaw-Baker

Prince, Who Traced His Master From London to the Trenches in France.

Then there is Max who served during the war under three flags. Originally trained by the Russians, he was taken prisoner by the Germans, and was finally captured by the British in the last year of the war. He understood orders equally well in German or Russian, and took only a few weeks to master English also.

But perhaps the most wonderful story of all belongs to Prince, who found his way alone from London to the very trench in France where his master was serving. When Private James Brown joined his regiment at the commencement of the World War, Prince was almost inconsolable, lying motionless for hours together with his head on his paws waiting for his master to return. Mrs. Brown did all she could to comfort him, but in vain. And then, one cold November day, Prince disappeared. Every effort to find him proved useless, and at last Mrs. Brown wrote to tell her husband of the sad loss.

The day after posting her letter news arrived from the front to say that Prince was with his master. All that is known of the extraordinary journey is that the dog left the London house alone, and arrived a fortnight later in the very spot where his master was. A friend called out to Brown, "I've got your dog here, Jimmy!" and there, sure enough, was Prince, leaping about in a frenzy of joy. The regiment adopted Prince as mascot, and he stayed in France until the end of the war, wearing his master's identification disk and medals. Back in England again he became a general pet, and received all sorts of letters and presents, including a large iced cake with the words, "Christmas Greetings to Prince," written across the top.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to "A Musical Camping Trip," published last week:

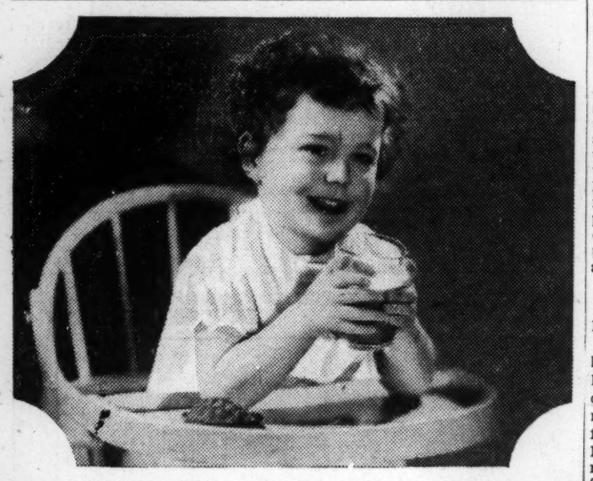
Lines, major, spaces, pitch, flat, sharp, key, chord (cord), signatures, melody, bass, notes, minor, rhythm, music, singing, lesson, touch, scale, measure, beat, bar, tunes, counting, exercise, time, practice.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.



They *love* it served this tempting *extra-nourishing way*

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The whole secret is in mixing Cocomalt with milk. Not only does it make a drink children love; but prepared as directed, Cocomalt adds 70% more food-energy nourishment to milk—almost doubling the nutritive value of every glass you or your child drinks. Cocomalt also contains a rich supply of Sunshine Vitamin D—that natural valuable food element.

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Cocomalt

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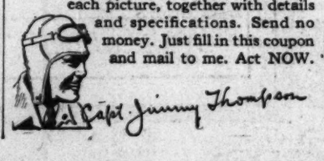

Capt. Jimmy Thompson

CAPT. JIMMY THOMPSON, Room 491-A, 330 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

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Name.....

Address.....

City.....

(Please Print Plainly)

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CAMP ROPIOA

Expressing our standard of thought

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SARGENT SCHOOL CAMPS

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Under Boston University. 500 acres around Half Moon Lake. Seniors 13-19. Separate Junior Camp 6-12. Land, water sports. Riding in fee. Catalog.

Miss E. Frances Sanborn, 6 Everett Street, Cambridge, Mass.

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Est. 1922 in the cool Blue Ridge at BREVARD, N. C.

Asheville only 35 miles.

50 happy girls 6-16 from North and South. Riding and many trips included in fee. Wide variety of activities guided by individual interests and needs.

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20th consecutive season. Personal interviews in New York, Philadelphia, Boston. Salt water sports, sailing, riding, music. *Camp Viking for Brothers 3 miles distant.*

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Days filled with activities girls enjoy. Staff college women. Booklet.

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Four units; separate programs. All land and water sports. Swimming in warm waters of Cape Cod Bay. Arts and Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Horseback riding. Guest House. Golf. Winter School.

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Kuhnawaumbek

An exclusive camp for girls in Sebago, Maine. Free riding—overnight mountain trips—canoeing—swimming—craft—dramatics—college trained councilors—excellent food. Booklet for further information on request.

Lois E. Mann, 98 Dartmouth St., Portland, Me.
Gertrude G. Mann, 20 Adella Ave., West Newton, Mass. Tel. West Newton 2059

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CADAHO, *for Boys* JUANITA *for Girls*

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PRIVATE LAKE. Cabins. Kentucky Horses. Swimming. Canoeing. Tennis. Dramatics. Archery. Crafts, etc. One Counselor for every three campers. Booklet.

Lotta E. Broadbridge, Colony Club, Detroit, Michigan

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For Girls Sixteenth Season

Rhinelander, Wisconsin

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For Girls 16 to 22 Years

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AUNT POLLY'S CAMP

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Camp Idlewild for Boys. Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

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Business Trips

Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the MONITOR. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and to satisfactory routes of travel.

Record High Run Made by Hoppe

Widens Advantage Over Jacob Schaefer in Cushion-Carom Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 27—Breaking the world's record high run, W. F. Hoppe of New York, widened his advantage over Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco in the third block of their 1500-point match at the revived cushion-carom game here last night. In his twentieth inning, Hoppe ran 53, a new world's mark, just as Schaefer threatened to overtake him. The New Yorker won the block, 250 to 180 in 23 innings, which put him ahead for the series, 750 to 642 in 109 innings.

Schaefer faces the task of making up the deficit of 108 points in the next three blocks. He could do it in three innings, if he could hit Hoppe's finishing pace of last night. Schaefer was sprinting along nicely with double-figure runs in six consecutive innings, capped with a 30, his high for the night. This brought him up to within 15 points of Hoppe, the closest he has been since he enjoyed a brief lead in the first block.

However, the New Yorker stepped to the table, and, nursing the ivories along the rails and in the corners with his noted balkline delicacy, ran off 53 in a row. He followed with a run of 25, and ended with an unfinished run of 20.

The old world's record in this game, 38, held by G. F. Slosson, was improved to 39 on Tuesday by Schaefer. Welker Cochran of Hollywood was reported to have run 53 Tuesday in San Francisco in an exhibition match, but this run will not have the same official standing as Hoppe's, made in a recognized championship match. Cochran wired the National Billiard Association of America a challenge of the winner yesterday. The score by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—7 5 6 0 3 3 1 1 0 26 7 35 0 17 0 21 7 1 8 4 53 25 20—250. Innings—23. High run—53 (new world's record).

Jacob Schaefer—1 0 1 13 5 17 0 4 0 0 22 26 18 10x 13 30x 1 2 14 1 1 3—180. Innings—22. High run 30. x—1 off for missing both balls. Referee—C. C. Peterson, St. Louis.

Browns Make Only One Hit Off Hildebrand

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	8	2	.800
Chicago	8	4	.667
Cleveland	7	5	.583
Detroit	6	5	.545
Washington	6	6	.500
Boston	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	4	8	.333
St. Louis	3	10	.231

Results April 26

Detroit 6, Chicago 4 (11 innings).
Cleveland 2, St. Louis 0.
Washington at Boston, postponed.
New York at Philadelphia, postponed.

Oral Hildebrand missed reaching baseball's Hall of Fame yesterday, for the Cleveland Indians, when he defeated the St. Louis Browns, 2 to 0, yielding only one hit, in an American League game. Art Scharein, Brownie third baseman, ruined Hildebrand's bid in the third inning by cracking a line single to right center, which Earl Averill had to hustle to hold to one base. Only two other Browns reached first, those on passes, and none reached second.

Lloyd Brown pitched five-hit ball for the losers for seven innings, but could not keep pace with his rival. Kamm drove in the first Cleveland run in the second and Dick Porter, who made two hits, batted in the other in the fifth. Incidentally, it was Hildebrand's third victory of the season.

The Detroit Tigers came from behind in the late innings yesterday to tie the Chicago White Sox, and then put over two runs in the eleventh inning to beat them, 6 to 4. Thirty-two players saw action in the contest, including seven pitchers. Singles by Fox, Webb and Gehringer, plus a long fly by Gerald Walker, put across the two runs in the eleventh. The Tigers scored once in the tenth, but the White Sox came right back in their half of the inning and tied the score again.

Bill Rogell led the Detroit attack with two singles and a double. Jack Hayes hit a single, double and homer for the White Sox. The scores:

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	2	5	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Batteries — Hildebrand and Pytlak; Brown, Hebert and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Ormsby, Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 22m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	6	12	2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	10	1

Batteries—Sorrell, Herring, Wyatt, Hogsett and Hayworth, Desautels, Reiber; Jones, Gregory, Heving and Grube, Berry. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Losing pitcher—Heving. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—2h. 50m.

College Baseball Results

Annapolis 11, Temple 6.
Armour Tech. 9, No. Central 8.
Bradley 10, Illinois Normal 0.
Brooklyn C. 11, Long Island 1.
Brown 6, Colby 2.
Columbus (A. A.) 10, Wisconsin 0.
Cornell 4, Colgate 3.
Elmhurst 20, Wheaton 10.
Fordham 15, Princeton 5.
Indiana 7, Hanover 0.
Indiana State 1, Purdue 0.
Juniata 7, Ursinus 1.
Lehigh 8, West Point 5.
Luther 6, Iowa 4.
Manhattan 15, St. John's 4.
Springfield 14, Ohio State 1.
Yale 5, N. H. Police 0.

Cuba vs. Canada May 11

HAVANA, April 27 (AP)—Cuba's three-man Davis Cup team will leave May 2 or 3 for Hot Springs, Va., for its matches with Canada May 11, 12 and 13, the Cuban National Amateur Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday. The team will be composed of Ricardo Morales, the national champion, who has been named as captain; Gustavo Vollmer and Lorenzo Nodarse, ranked second and third. Arturo Randin, fourth ranking player, has been named as alternate in case one of the others is unable to go.

Two Released By Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27 (AP)—Jim Lindsey, pitcher, and Charley Wilson, shortstop, yesterday were notified of their release by the St. Louis Cardinals to one of the numerous farms of the local club. Cardinal officials made no definite announcement, but it was assumed they would go either to Rochester of the International League or Houston in the Texas circuit.

Texas League

Results April 26

Beaumont 9, Oklahoma City 4.
Galveston 4, Fort Worth 2.
San Antonio 8, Dallas 2.
Tulsa 3, Houston 0.

College Golf Results

Amherst 4, Middlebury 2.
Haverford 7, Delaware 2.
Princeton 9, Lafayette 0.

Levis, Huffman Retain Titles

Lieut. Heiss, 1932 Runnerup, Wins Epée Event in U. S. Fencing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 27—Two of the champions at fencing retained their titles in the finals of the United States championships, yesterday evening at Hotel Astor, while the 1932 runnerup in the third weapon, the épée, succeeded to the honor that Leo Nunes, the 1932 winner, vacated without defense.

Joseph L. Levis, representing the Boston Athletic Association, by his own wish, though invited to compete for several New York organizations when his own club declined to send him, repeated his 1932 victory in the foils, with victories over his three opponents, Hugh Alessandroni, The Fencers Club; Frank S. Righeimer, Jr., Chicago Turn Gemeinde, and Warren A. Dow, Lafayette Fencers, of Paterson, N. J. But the other places were settled by count of touches, with Alessandroni taking second place, touched 11 times to 12 against Righeimer, who obtained the third place held last year by Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., and 13 against Dow.

Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., who won the runnerup position in épée last year, when still a cadet at the United States Military Academy, was the winner with that weapon, also with a clean sweep of three victories, with Tracy Jaeckel, The Fencers Club, second, 2 to 1, while Miguel A. de Capriles of the University Fencers was third by the margin of half a touch over Righeimer, the only fencer to qualify with two weapons.

While John R. Huffman, New York Athletic Club retained his title in sabre, he had the hardest sort of a struggle to defeat Peter W. Bruder of the Salle de Armes Vince, a junior a year ago, the latter carrying him to the final touch in the fenceoff made necessary by their tie in bouts in the regular series. Bruder took second place, displacing Norman C. Armitage, who has been the chief contender against Huffman for several years, since they were both intercollegiate battlers. Bela de Nagy of the New York Athletic Club, took third place, by the margin of one touch over Armitage, 13 to 14, with one victory each.

Following the completion of the fencing, Francis Barnard O'Connor, president of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, announced that in memory of Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., vice-president of the league, one of the officers on board the U. S. S. Akron, who has been a familiar figure in these championships for the past 10 years, holding the foils championship six times, and the épée championship once, and captain of the United States Olympic fencing team at Los Angeles last summer, where he was selected as an outstanding amateur to take the Olympic oath of amateurism for his fellow athletes, a permanent trophy had been established by the board of governors, to be known as the George Charles Calnan Trophy, for the United States three-weapon team championship.

O'Connor paid an eloquent tribute to Calnan, as a man of "sterling character and great sportsmanship—a great fencer, a distinguished naval officer, a loyal comrade and a true friend."

The summary:

United States Individual Fencing Championships Finals—Foils

Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A., defeated Righeimer 5 to 3, Dow 5 to 2, Alessandroni 5 to 4.

Hugh Alessandroni, The Fencers Club, defeated Righeimer 5 to 1.

Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Chicago Turn Gemeinde, defeated Dow 5 to 2.

Warren A. Dow, Lafayette Fencers, defeated Alessandroni, 5 to 3.

Épée

Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., The Fencers Club, defeated Jaeckel 3 to 1, Righeimer 3 to 0, de Capriles 3 to 2.

Tracy Jaeckel, The Fencers Club, defeated de Capriles 3 to 0, Righeimer 3 to 1.

Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers, and Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Chicago Turn Gemeinde, double touched at 3 to 3.

Sabre

John R. Huffman, New York Athletic Club, defeated Nagy, 5 to 4, Bruder, 5 to 3, and on fence-off, Bruder, 5 to 4.

Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Armes Vince, defeated Armitage, 5 to 1, Nagy 3 to 3.

Bela de Nagy, New York Athletic Club, defeated Armitage, 5 to 4.

Norman C. Armitage, The Fencers Club, defeated Huffman, 5 to 3.

Ryder Cup "Nominee" in Form

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Strongly favored for inclusion in the British golf team to oppose the United States for the Ryder Cup this year, Frederick Robson, professional at the Addington Palace Golf Club, Surrey, has been recently in the limelight. It was not so much the fact that he won the Croydon Alliance championship as the way he did it. His aggregate for 36 holes was 143, made up of 73 and 70, the latter equaling his own record for the Addington Palace links. On the homeward section of this admirable round, he returned a score of 34 for nine holes—six strokes under bogey. Other Ryder Cup "possibles" figured prominently in the competition, for W. T. Twine of Langley Park Golf Club, Beckenham, Kent (winner last year), was second with 75-72—147, and A. J. Lacey, Selsdon Park Golf Club, Surrey, had a half share in the third place. Lacey's 148 was identical with the score of M. Dargon, a little known player who has not been seen in many matches since the club to which he was formerly the professional was disbanded.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	15	8	.652
Sacramento	14	9	.609
Los Angeles	12	11	.522
Portland	12	11	.522
Hollywood	11	12	.478
Missions	11	12	.478
San Francisco	9	14	.391
Seattle	8	15	.348

Results April 26

Oakland 9, Los Angeles 6.
Sacramento 9, San Francisco 3.
Portland 4, Missions 3.
Seattle 4, Hollywood 1.

International Soccer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—A Venezuela football team will be visiting British Guiana for the first time this year to play a series of soccer games with the Amateur Association of British Guiana. Arrangements are being made for the reception of the visitors from the neighboring republic who are due to arrive at Georgetown early in August. At the conclusion of the tournament in British Guiana both Venezuelan and British Guiana teams will go over to Dutch Guiana to play a series of games.

Wilson vs. Davidson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 27—R. E. Wilson, medalist, and Richard P. Davidson of Washington, former Chevy Chase Club champion, reached the final round of the twenty-third annual mid-April golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday. Wilson defeated Walter D. Hyatt of Toledo, Ohio, 6 and 5, and Davidson won by a similar score over Howard G. Phillips of New York.

Women's Olympic Festival in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An Olympic Games festival exclusively for women will be held in London next year, following the Empire Games, and, if successful, it will be repeated every four years, as are the existing Olympic meetings. Muriel Cornell, the secretary of the Women's Amateur Athletic Association in England, informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that each of the countries affiliated to the Women's International Federation would be invited to send a dozen athletes. "Our association will entertain these women during their visit to Britain," she said, "and we are hoping that the venture will meet with the enthusiastic support of the 26 countries at present in membership with the international governing body. We are prepared to accept entries in excess of the 12, of course, but the additional people will have to bear their own expenses."

Maj. W. B. Marchant, a vice-president of the Women's Amateur Athletic Association, was attending an international conference in Rome at which further details of the proposal were to be discussed. If the arrangements take satisfactory shape, the projected international meet will provide the biggest "all women" sports meeting ever held in any part of the world.

At the first British Empire Games, at Hamilton, Ont., in 1930, no women competed in the track and field events, but they are to be included in this part of the program at the second Empire Games in London in 1934 and their participation will provide an admirable opportunity for the institution of a new series of Women's Olympic Games on a really world-wide scale.

Ocean Race Trophy For College Sailors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 27—A special ocean race trophy for college yachtsmen has been offered by the Gibson Island (Md.) Yacht Squadron for competition on June 24 from a point off Sarah's Ledge, New London, down the coast and up the Chesapeake Bay to Gibson Island.

Alfred Lee Loomis Jr. of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Harvard sophomore, has entered the schooner Volante, which used to be known as the Merry Widow. Hugh Morgan Campbell of Great Neck, L. I., a Yale freshman, is expected to enter Grey Gull II. Cornell, Princeton and Williams have yachtsmen enrolled who may compete.

Any college in the United States may enter a yacht, restrictions requiring that the master and navigator and at least half of the crew must be college undergraduates. Two or more colleges may be represented in the crew of any one boat, but the master, at the time of entry, must designate the colors of the college which the boat will represent.

Best corrected time will win the college trophy. The students will be eligible to compete for class prizes in the squadron run.

Keiles Takes Seven Games From Shields

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 27 (AP)—Play was confined mostly to doubles matches in the Hot Springs tennis tournament yesterday, but two of the singles exhibitions found the most favor with the galleries.

Alex Keiles of Baltimore put up a great fight against the favored Francis X. Shields of Greenwich, Conn., seeded No. 1 in the tournament, but lost, 6—3, 6—4. Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, seeded No. 2, defeated Charles Lockhart of Pittsburgh, 6—4, 6—2.

In the only match of the day in the women's tournament Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., defeated Barbara Stoddard of New York, 7—5, 6—2.

Favored combinations took the first-round matches in the men's doubles of Wilmington, and Eddie Reeves of New York, 6—0, 6—1, while Marcel Rainville, a member of the Canadian Davis Cup team, and Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore were defeating Dr. M. M. Flies and Robert Van Lear, both of Clifton Forge, Va., by the same score.

Lockhart and Bill Bragaw of Orange, N. J., defeated Ed Sheedy and S. Wallis Merrihew of New York, 6—4, 6—3.

English Army Harriers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—The last of the important British 1932-33 cross-country running championships was decided here April 12, when the Army won the interservices championship by defeating the Navy and the Royal Air Force. The soldiers placed their scoring six in the first 10 men home and they totaled 29 points against the 63 of the airmen and the 83 of the sailors. Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, Army, the Scottish international runner, retained his individual title as interservices champion, and his time for the course (about six miles) was 36m. ⅘s.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	9	4	.692
Birmingham	9	4	.692
New Orleans	11	5	.688
Chattanooga	8	5	.615
Nashville	7	7	.500
Little Rock	4	10	.286
Knoxville	3	9	.250
Atlanta	3	10	.231

Results April 26

Memphis 3, Chattanooga 0.
New Orleans 6, Knoxville 1.
Nashville 8, Little Rock 1.
Birmingham at Atlanta (rain).

Touring Cricketers in Draw

PELSHAM, Eng., April 27 (AP)—The exhibition cricket match between the touring West Indies eleven and a picked team of English players yesterday ended in a draw. Scores were: West Indies, 226 for 9, declared; West Indies, 145 for 7. It was the second draw game in which West Indies had engaged since coming to England. The visiting players start their first-class cricket program May 3 with a two-day match at Catford Bridge against the Cricket Conference and then will lay three test matches against England.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	11	2	.846
Rochester	8	3	.727
Newark	7	5	.583
Albany	4	5	.444
Montreal	4	6	.400
Toronto	5	9	.357
Buffalo	3	7	.300
Jersey City	3	8	.273

Results April 26

Newark 9, Buffalo 2.
Montreal 6, Jersey City 5.

College Tennis Results

Brooklyn C. 8, Seth Low 1.
Brown 9, Boston C. 0.
Chicago 6, Northwestern 0.
Long Island 7, Upsala 0.
New York 8, St. John's 1.
Pennsylvania 9, St. Joseph 0.
Princeton 9, Rutgers 0.
Stevens Tech. 6, Fordham 3.

Glendon After Sprint Oarsmen

No Four-Mile Race This Year—Only Three Short Events Listed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 27—An entirely new problem confronts the rowing authorities of Columbia University this season, and just what they are doing is still to be determined. The abandonment of the Poughkeepsie regatta makes the development of a powerful crew for long distance rowing unnecessary, putting the stress entirely on the three short races, one against Navy, one for the Blackwell Cup, and another for the Childs Cup. Thus the season ends a month earlier, and sprinting ability and good starting are the essentials.

To meet this situation, Richard J. Glendon, the coach, has to take his five veteran oarsmen, fill the vacancies and develop a sprint crew. Macrae Sykes '33, the veteran stroke, is still in that position, but his fellow oarsmen at Poughkeepsie, Robert L. Ward '33, the captain, Alfred A. Beaujean '33, Charles P. Wagner '33, and Myron L. Michelman '34, are all in different positions, though several are back at their places of two years ago. Captain Ward has moved back to No. 3, from 5, with Beaujean, formerly at 3, at 7, and Wagner moving to the other side, from 6 to 5. Michelman, who has filled almost every position in the boat at various times in his career, is now at 6, from No. 2 last year. Still another veteran is the coxswain, Samuel R. Sheffer '34.

The stroke and No. 7 of the freshman crew of two years ago, Anson J. Fowler '34, and Edwin E. Singer '34, are now the bowmen, after an absence from the squad last season, with Fowler at No. 2. Two members of last year's freshmen, John W. Biddle '35, and Walter J. Higgins '35, have alternated in the remaining seat, at No. 4, with Higgins at present in the position, while Biddle has moved to stroke of the junior varsity.

Almost Solid Jayvee Crew

As in the case of Princeton, the junior varsity is now almost a solid crew from last year's freshman boat. The junior varsity at Poughkeepsie last year, which rowed through the earlier part of the season as the first lightweight varsity, has returned to its old place, and this left an empty boat for the seconds. To fill this, Biddle, a substitute last year, is at stroke, Richard C. Carroll '35, is at No. 7 from No. 5 on the freshmen, Gerard C. Kerrigan '35, is at 6, from No. 4 last year, Paul H. Reese '35, starboard stroke on the freshmen, is at bow, and Arthur L. Alleva '35, who held the tiller lines last year, has the same position on the jayvees.

The other four places on the jayvees, include a former member and substsitute on the varsity, John Philip Prendergast '33, and John J. Ryan '33, the former at No. 5 and Ryan at No. 2, another sophomore, Charless E. Allen '35, not on the list last year, and Robert D. Lilley '34, also new. The substitutes include William K. Love '33, Alfred J. Erhardt '35, and Henry F. Standerwick '35.

Two new members and one shift comprise the total changes from the lineup of the former lightweights and junior varsity of 1932, now back in the 150-pound class. Stanley Mucha '34 has replaced Jerome A. Urban '34 at No. 6, Malcolm D. Roy '34, No. 3 last year, is now at No. 5, replacing Gavin K. MacBain '33, and his place has been filled by Fred G. Stroh '34. But the balance of the boat, with William D. Sullivan '33 at stroke, Bernard C. Glueck '34 at 7, Robert B. Beans '33, 4; Albert H. Gaede '34, 2, and Oliver H. Durand '34, bow, and Edward M. Solomon '34, coxswain, are all in their old places, and will try once more to win the American Henley, just as they did last year.

Heaviest Freshman Crew

The tallest and heaviest bunch of freshmen ever boated at Columbia, according to reports, will represent the Morningside institution against the crews of Yale and Pennsylvania in the Blackwell Cup series, and with Princeton added, in the Childs Cup regatta. All are six-footers, with Herman W. Rosenblum, the stroke, carrying his height three inches higher, as does Peter J. Andrialis, a substitute. As at present boated, the average is about 175, but the four substitutes listed carry the list to 180. The present boating is as follows: Stroke, H. W. Rosenblum; 7, Eugene L. Peer; 6, Theodore R. Finder; 5, Edward L. Kent Jr.; 4, John N. Humber; 3, Seymour I. Nadler; 2, Paul J. MacCutcheon Jr.; bow, H. Rosenberg; cox, John W. Herz; substitutes, Andrialis, Robert Fremd, Edward W. Renner, Egbert R. Hardesty.

Two boats of lightweight freshmen have been fighting out for the honor of opening the season on Saturday against the Hun School eight of Princeton, and the first boat, as announced last Saturday, is made up as follows: Stroke, John Kelly; 7, John S. Wise; 6, Ralph L. Otis; 5, Herbert F. Meyer; 4, Edmund F. Buryan; 3, George Seekman; 2, R. J. Polhemus; bow, W. D. Camp, and coxswain, Ludwig Ungaro.

Next Saturday will see the varsity, encountering the United States Naval Academy crew, open the local season, with Hun School and the 150-pound freshmen as a curtain raiser.

A week later, May 6, at Derby, Conn., the entire string will meet Yale and Pennsylvania, in the Blackwell Cup regatta, varsity, junior varsity, 150-pound varsity and freshman races being scheduled. The same day, the leftovers of the freshmen, the fours, will meet the fours of Choate School on the Harlem, and a week later the same crews will encounter each other again at Wallingford. May 20 will bring the Childs Cup regatta at Princeton, with the same races as at Derby, including Princeton and Pennsylvania, but omitting Yale.

This will conclude the regular season, but the lightweights will contest the American Henley on the Schuylkill, hoping to repeat their 1932 victory, on May 27.

College Lacrosse Results

Harvard 13, Boston 1.
Pennsylvania 10, Swarthmore 4.

College Track Result

E. Stroudsburg 74½, Albright 40½.

Giants Gain On Pirates in Race

Parmelee Holds Slugging Phillies to One Hit—Dodgers Win

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	7	2	.778
New York	6	2	.750
Brooklyn	5	5	.500
Cincinnati	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	5	6	.455
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Boston	3	6	.333
Chicago	3	6	.333

Results April 26

Brooklyn 5, Boston 1.
New York 3, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 1.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, postponed.

The New York Giants gained on the idle Pirates yesterday in the National League pennant race, behind the one-hit pitching of LeRoy Parmelee, defeating Philadelphia, 3 to 1. The young right-hander, who has had several trials with the Giants without remaining long, missed the goal of all pitchers—a no-hit game—by the narrow margin of a double by Mickey Finn. The Phillie second baseman drove a ball down the left field foul line in the third inning which Johnny Vergez got his hands on but couldn't hold. An outfield fly and a wild pitch let Finn cross the plate with the only Phillie run.

Jim Elliott shut out the Giants for six innings. However, in the seventh Terry's men put a pair of runs across mostly because of Sam Leslie's double and an error by Dick Bartell. Ott made two hits for the Giants.

The slugging of Del Bissonette and four-hit pitching by Owen Carroll gave Brooklyn a 5-to-1 victory over the Boston Braves yesterday. The Dodger first baseman, who only recently returned to regular duty, hit a home run, double and single, and drove in four runs. Joe Stripp also came through with three safeties, all singles.

Wally Berger and Dick Gyselman divided Boston's hits, the former collecting a single and homer, and the latter a double and single. It was Berger's second circuit smash of the year.

Silas Johnson limited the St. Louis Cardinals to five hits yesterday and enabled Cincinnati to win by the score of 2 to 1. Leo Durocher, usually a weak hitter, shared honors with Johnson by hitting everything that came his way. He drove out a double and two singles, the second single starting the Reds' winning rally in the ninth. Paul Derringer pitched for the Cardinals and although touched for 10 hits, kept them scattered. Pepper Martin scored the only St. Louis run in the fifth. The scores.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	x	3	6	1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

Batteries—Parmelee and Mancuso; Elliott and Davis. Umpires—Stark and Klem. Time—1h. 40m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	x	5	11	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Carroll and Sukeforth; Seibold, Frankhouse and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Barr, Quigley and Pfirman. Time—1h. 30m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2	10	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	5	1

Batteries—Johnson and Hemsley; Derringer and Wilson. Umpires—Rigler and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 37m.

Italian Team Leads Six-Day Cycling Race

Boston International Six-Day Bicycle Race Noonday Standing (Fourth Day)

	Miles	Laps	Pts.
DeFilippo-Panattiere	1293	6	80
Spencer-J. Walthour	1293	5	246
Grimm-Servignini	1293	5	244
Horder-Ritter	1293	5	167
Hill-Lands	1293	5	157
Winter-Duelberg	1293	5	146
Boogman-Boogman	1293	5	60
Walker-Beckman	1293	4	165
R. Walthour-Wissel	1293	4	131
Dempsey-Sheehan	1293	4	114
DeVito-Manera	1293	3	52
LaFenetre-DeLille	1293	2	68
Keating-H. McNamara	1293	1	112

Points determine position of teams tied in mileage and laps.

Italian colors were in the lead today in Boston's international six-day bicycle race which is taking place at the Boston Garden this week. Mike DeFilippo of Italy and Charles Panattiere of New York City, successfully stole a lap on the field during the early-morning sprints and at noon today were credited with 1293 miles 6 laps. Six teams were tied for second place so far as mileage was concerned, one lap behind the leaders. Freddie Spencer and Jimmie Walthour, however, were really in second place by virtue of having 246 points to their credit as against 244 for Grimm and Servignini. Since yesterday's noon standing Harris Horder and Charles Ritter, wearing English colors, featured the jams throughout the night by coming from last place to even miles and laps with the second-place teams. With even mileage and only five laps separating first and last places, race officials were looking for almost continual pressure through the final 1 a. m. sprints tomorrow.

Prince Sets a Fashion

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A word of praise from the Prince of Wales goes a long way—in fact, to all parts of the world. Here is a typical example. During the 1933 British Industries Fair at Olympia, he heard some gramophone records of "How to Play Golf," by Archie Compston, the famous British professional. The Prince happened to tell some members of the Argentine Mission, then on a visit to this country, that he had found the record very helpful in improving his play. Within the space of just over a month orders were received for the records from eight foreign countries and the instructions, as given in the record, will be translated into various languages. So great was the rush after the Prince's statement that all stocks were quickly sold out. Ten thousand sets have already been sold in this country and repeat orders have been issued.

History Made in Racquets

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The annual racquets championship for pairs of English public schoolboys ended this year in a surprising victory for Rugby over the holder, Harrow, in the final. The score was 4 games to 2 (5—15, 15—5, 15—12, 2—15, 15—3, 15—10). For the first time in the history of this 60-year-old event, all the four players concerned in the deciding match were making their second appearance in the final of the competition. They met there last year, when the Harrovians, R. Pullbrook and J. H. Pawl, beat R. A. Gray and R. F. Lumb by 4 games to 2.

Perkins New Kirtland Pro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—T. Philip Perkins, British amateur golf champion in 1928 and English native champion in 1927, and well known to United States galleries, has taken the position of professional at The Kirtland Country Club, Willoughby, about 31 miles from Cleveland.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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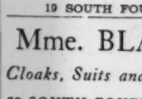

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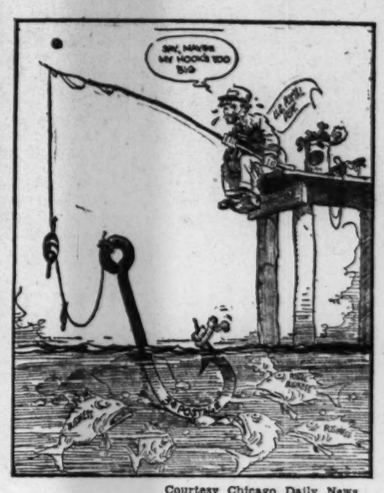
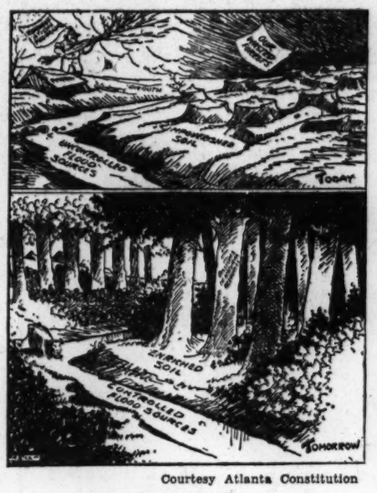
Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Des Moines Register
Starting the Works

Courtesy Louisville Courier-Journal
"Pinch Me If I'm Awake"



Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Getting Wise At Last



Courtesy Atlanta Constitution
As We Sow, So Shall We Reap!

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
One of Nature's Object Lessons

Courtesy Detroit News
Those Hungry Neighbor Boys

All Nature

Badger

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE badger got its name because of the broad white mark ("badge") on its forehead.

The average badger is about two and a half feet over all. Young ones are studies in black and white, but adults are mostly reddish gray running into white gray on the sides and tail (whence the bristles for shaving brushes). The chest, legs, and abdomen are a deep blackbrown. Though the animals look like young bears, they are classed with the weasels.

The badger is not a rare animal and is to be found in several quarters of the globe. Britishers have adopted the name of "brock" for their native badger, and many of the larger estates afford it protection.

The badger is a digging animal, and sometimes it excavates a gallery 100 yards in length. An industrious badger will often throw out two or three wheelbarrow loads of dirt in a night! Considerable activity is shown in the spring when every burrow gets a thorough house cleaning.

For food the badger depends upon fruits, roots, small rodents, and nests of bees and wasps.

During the winter the badgers hibernate. In the spring the young are born.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Participle or gerund (V. D. S.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence:

Students of world affairs have no doubts regarding the outcome, being assured that trade barriers will be lowered by the commission meeting in London.

We believe that the sentence as it stands faithfully presents the reporter's thought. "Meeting" is a participle which identifies the commission as the one which is in session in London. This commission will lower trade barriers.

If "meeting" were a gerund (verbal noun), an apostrophe and "s" ('s) would have been added to the preceding word ("by the commission's meeting in London") and the sense would have been that the lowering of trade barriers would be the normal consequence of the meeting because it was held in London.

Although there are perhaps two or three reasonable exceptions to the rule, a noun or pronoun preceding a gerund should be in the possessive case. (Because of the possibility of ambiguity, the following could be more properly written than spoken: "I object to my son's marrying her.")

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

FOR he that needs five thousand pounds to live
Is full as poor as he that needs but five.
—GEORGE HERBERT

In Lighter Vein

Souvenirs

"Madam," shouted the new neighbor, "your little Reginald has just thrown a brick through our window."

"Would you kindly bring me the brick?" beamed Reginald's mother. "We are keeping all the little mementoes of the dear child's pranks."
—*Watchman-Examiner.*

—Humorist

Cinema Manager: "What do you mean—you want to throw up the job?"

Commissionaire: "Well, somehow I don't seem fitted for it."

Unanimous

Husband and wife were on a shopping expedition in the West End of London.

In one big store they strayed into the department where mannequins were displaying expensive-looking dresses. One particular evening costume caught the lady's eye.

"James, dear," she said, trying to suppress her excitement, "that would look nice at our dance on the tenth of next month."

Hubby eyed the costume in question.

"Yes, it would," he replied. "Send the girl an invitation."—*Pearson's.*

So It Goes

"Old Richboy doesn't seem to be happy, even though he plays golf all the time."

"No. He says he may have to find some sort of work to take his mind off of golf."—*Pathfinder.*

Just a New Street

Sympathetic Lady: "What is the matter, young man? Are you lost?

Small Boy (tearfully): "No, but I've found a street that I never saw before."—*Epworth Highroad.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss brought home a funny little rabbit today—
Every time I'd try to give it a sniff it would jump at me—
I was pretty sure that it wasn't a real rabbit—
But what I couldn't understand was what made him jump at me every time I tried to give him a sniff—
I finally barked and asked him to please sit still for a moment but that seemed to make him jump at me more than ever—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Gallantry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

MANY gallant deeds have been performed in the China seas, and another was added to the long list recently, when the chief officer of the S. S. Hinsang dived, fully clad, into the shark-infested waters and rescued a Chinese woman who had fallen overboard. This gallant Britisher, J. Fant, is now the possessor of the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society, presented by the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir William Peel, at a meeting of the executive council.

The Government communiqué describes the deed as follows:

"The woman fell overboard when the ship was in the neighborhood of Mindoro on the voyage from Sandakan to Hong Kong. Mr. Fant at once dived into the sea and supported her until the ship could be turned around and a boat lowered, a matter of 20 minutes. His action was the more meritorious in so far as he was well aware of the danger from sharks, which are common in these waters.

"Truly this was exemplification of the great Scriptural statement: 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.'"

The Editor's Puzzle

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

87

The activities of the club are not limited only to swimming although from this arises its popularity and reputation. The sport is invigorating and enjoyed by all those who are in any way identified or interested in the club

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Detroit News: A Virginia wooer spent $3800 for transportation in pursuit of his globe-trotting sweetheart, but all's fare, they say, in love.

Atlanta Constitution: The first robin is truly American. He hustles to get there early and then has nothing to do but stick around.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Bringing Up Rear-Guard Opinion

ONE of the main purposes of the current Washington conversations is to prepare public opinion for the World Economic Conference now tentatively scheduled to meet in London on June 12. The statesmen's greatest problem is not to achieve agreement among themselves, but among their respective peoples.

In Washington, France and Britain are both represented by men whose outstanding quality is their desire and ability to bring nations into coöperation. President Roosevelt is no less talented as a conciliator. For such men to find common ground in broad mutual purposes is no insuperable task—as is already apparent from the Washington news. But to move their respective countries onto the same basis of agreement is a ticklish and tremendous business. To accomplish it in two months is an educational enterprise of greatest magnitude.

Today is not a moment too soon to begin. Some of the objectives of this effort will not be clear until after all the nations invited to confer in Washington have contributed their viewpoints. But on at least one subject the change in attitude that is required is already evident. That subject is war debts. And the advance which must be made in popular thought—particularly in America—has been recognized for some time. It is reëmphasized now by the communiqué issued by President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald and by the new British budget's omission of any provision for the June 15 payment to the United States.

The joint statement of President and Premier declares both have faced "the realities and the obligations" and both believe "the basis of a clear understanding" has been laid. That basis, of course, is the mutual recognition that concessions are required from both sides. It means that widely separated nationalistic positions which were only intrenched by congressional and parliamentary attempts to negotiate a settlement have been abandoned.

While so far the experts have only begun the "preliminary exploration of many different routes," Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Roosevelt have set them in motion from something like a common starting point. And they are at least traveling toward each other, whereas legislators, looking too often toward the most prejudiced elements of their constituencies, necessarily turned their backs on any settlement by concession.

The fact is that American opinion should begin now to recognize that postponement of the June 15 debt payments is imperative. Later adjustments can be made, but the choice today is between postponement and default. Britain has as much as declared that it will make no further payments on the present basis. France's installment due last December is still in "suspension." America must soon choose whether postponement shall be called a moratorium or a default. Americans should, like President Roosevelt, face the "realities."

And British and French opinion should begin now to follow its leaders in an honest endeavor to find ways by which some part of the war debts can be paid. To many observers it appears that new methods of transfer can be devised which will avoid the blockade of international trade that has so far resulted from attempts to collect reparations and war debts. In England and France that blockade has recently loomed so large in public thought as to partly obscure promises to pay. There is need for Englishmen and Frenchmen to follow Mr. MacDonald in facing "obligations."

Hopes for success of the World Economic Conference do not rest entirely on a debt settlement. But they will be greatly brightened if the rear guard of public opinion in each country can now march as rapidly as the leaders are advancing toward the common ground of economic peace.

A Silver Congress

THE Seventy-third Congress is apparently a silver Congress. The latest evidence is the vote of 41 to 26 by which the Senate has added free coinage of silver to the Administration's inflation measure. Left to itself, Congress would probably transform the basis of American currency from a gold standard into a bimetal standard. Under bimetallism the dollar would be interchangeable for either gold or silver. Such a plan, according to political commenators, would have been adopted if the President had not come out boldly with his request for powers over currency.

National bimetallism would be highly disturbing. Two fixed prices at which the Government would buy the metals would rule. But that would not maintain the ratio. In other than government markets they would vary in relation with each other. Then the cheaper metal would drive the dearer out of the country.

Few outside the silver industry would be satisfied with such an arrangement. The plan as advanced by Senator Burton K. Wheeler would improve the price of silver by about 400 per cent. In such circumstances bimetallism need not lack some friends! In respect of the country at large, however, the arrangement would be equivalent to burning down a house in order to roast a pig.

Nevertheless, something helpful could be done for the silver industry via international action, and only the President can win it.

If bimetallism were adopted as a world policy, the chief objection to it would be removed. But there are other objections. Much more attractive is the system known as symmetalism. This is a system allowing a sort of blend of the two metals. A dollar would be worth so much silver *and* so much gold, not so much silver *or* so much gold, as under a bimetal régime.

The chief argument in favor of such a course is that the world has been getting more and more hard-money minded. It has been losing faith in credit instruments. If the movement continues, silver will have to come to the aid of gold in some way, as there is by no means enough gold to take the place of credit.

Another illustration may be given of what the President, and the President alone, could do for silver. The silver industry is inclined to forget that one of the chief depressants of silver prices has been the competition between mined silver and nonmined silver. Of the latter, the chief "mine" is the reserve of the Indian Government. When India went off the gold standard in 1926, its government silver was surplus, and it became an active competitor with the mines as a silver seller.

President Roosevelt has a unique opportunity of inviting a representative of the Indian Government to discuss the smooth disposal of its silver abroad. Over 300,000,000 ounces, or double the world's yearly production of the mined metal, are held in reserve at Delhi. When prices improve, they will again begin to irrupt, holding back silver prices.

At present silver advocates are bemused by the amendment to the farm bill offered by Senator Elmer Thomas. This would enable the United States Government to receive as part payment of war debts $100,000,000 in silver. The move would certainly help to find a market for silver in excess of one year's mine production. But that help would be only temporary. And it would be the thin end of the wedge for further silver purchases when prices fell again. Moreover, it would merely add about 1 per cent to the money at present available to the country in bank deposits and currency. And that would not set many industrial wheels in motion.

If the world is going "hard money," let a real policy toward silver be developed. The silver Congress should keep in view the wider interests of the country and the fact that these could be served in respect of silver legislation only by making that legislation world wide.

When Skippers Meet

A FAIRER breeze never filled the careening sails of a fisherman out of Gloucester than that which brought the crew of the crack schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud face to face with President Roosevelt the other day.

Voyaging up the Potomac to the capital in quest of congressional action to protect their troubled industry from foreign competition was a strange experience for these toilers of the north Atlantic. But in the end that was merely incidental to their surprise in finding the President of the United States waiting to greet them at the pier.

There was a hearty handshake for every member of this picked crew of fishing captains from Skipper Ben Pine right down to Johnny Bourdeau, the schooner's cook. Probably no one realized more fully what this simple but unusual greeting meant to the men than the Chief Executive himself. It broke the ice between the horny-fisted emissaries of America's off-shore industry and the skipper who holds the helm of the ship of state.

For a moment, this unexpected welcome from President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their distinguished house guest, Premier Ramsay MacDonald, must have taken the fishermen aback. But the handclasps and smiles of the official party soon warmed the hearts of the visiting mariners, and the sincerity of the pier-side greeting paved the way for a visit to the White House by the schooner's crew.

Something more than fisherman's luck was with the crew of the Gloucester schooner. The men will cherish the memories of this meeting long after the original purpose of their mission is forgotten. There was a significant note of fervor in the salute of twenty-one blasts with which the Thebaud's sonorous fog horn blared the official tribute of its stalwart crew. President Roosevelt's kindly gesture endears him more keenly than ever in the hearts of common folks.

Red Wheelbarrows and Grass Fires

SPRING'S signs are innumerable. Harbingers of her coming are legion and each is met with rejoicing. Yet, even as we rejoice we are forced to dampen a too great hopefulness with the chill of certain remembrances. Too often the first robin arrives a few days in advance of a belated blizzard. Too often the yellow fire of forsythia gleams against a wintry horizon. Even an array of rakes, lawn mowers, and watering cans in the hardware-store windows does not constitute an infallible sign, however much of a stir it may occasion in the gardener's breast. It may have been displayed by an overzealous merchant who builds upon our fond hopes to dispose of his merchandise.

There is, however, one sure and unmistakable sign. There is always the neighbor across the road who has an instinct that can be likened only to that of the homing pigeon. When he trundles out the red wheelbarrow to cart away the refuse of autumn with which the row of delphiniums and the bed of hardy columbines have been blanketed during the icy months we know beyond the shadow of a doubt that spring is indeed trembling upon the horizon. The squeak of the wheel that still lacks the benefaction of oil is as much a music as the liquid call of the bobwhite from the meadow beyond the brook. The gleam of the brave red sides through the misty green of young leaves is as lovely to the eye as the first orange flash of the oriole past the dining-room window.

But, however promising the appearance of the wheelbarrow, there is one sign for which we must wait, that carries with it a more positive assurance, that sets, as it were, the seal of finality on all other signs and portents.

That comes when, from the living-room window, we look through the misty dusk of early evening to see the orange glow of fire in the orchard beyond the house. Outlined against the flickering light is the outlined row of broom-armed guardians guiding the creeping flames across the brown carpet of last summer's lush growth. The blue smoke of burning grass drifts across the road on the heavy, misty air with an aroma like no other incense upon earth. The spicy tang of burning autumn leaves, warm and fragrant as it may be, is flat and unprofitable compared to this burning of winter's débris on the threshold of spring.

In the morning the orchard lies black and barren. But, on the second or third day, when we see it sprinkled with the softest, tenderest green that this season of green loveliness knows, we know beyond a shadow of doubt that spring has arrived. From that time on mornings will be bright with mellow sunshine, or misty with small rain that draws the delphiniums sturdily upward toward blooming, and columbines to nod against the sky.

So, let the bobwhite and daffodil bear their evidence for the season. The wise man will wait for the more certain signs of the red wheelbarrow and the grass fires to round out the promises of a season that is in itself a promise.

Once Too Often

A KINDLY, compassionate, peace-loving citizen is John Motorist. He mourns his brothers' misfortunes and contributes to assuage their woes. He attends church on Sunday (when the weather is not too good). He grumbles very little over paying exorbitant sums for the privilege of operating his tin chariot on the highways. When someone clips his fender he keeps his temper and lets the insurance companies do the worrying. He's a pretty sound fellow, all in all, and people speak of him as a typical American. But he has never absorbed the lesson of "once too often," and, as a result, he is a menace to his fellow countrymen.

Because he has never had a serious experience on the highways he is prone to regard himself as especially skillful and continues violating the safe-and-sane driving rules with blissful self-satisfaction. He does not recall that more Americans have been killed in automobile accidents during the last fifteen years than have been killed in action during all the nation's wars. He does not pause to consider that most of these fatalities have occurred because someone did the very things John Motorist does, but did them "once too often."

In a booklet issued by the Travelers Insurance Company an impressive table tells how "once too often" is taking its toll. Because some John Motorists exceeded the speed limit there were 150,050 accidents from that cause last year; because other John Motorists took the wrong side of the road, there were 81,180 more; because still others did not observe the right-of-way rule, there were 146,500 more. Cutting in once too often was responsible for 24,610 accidents; passing on a curve or a hill, 7350; passing on the wrong side, 10,340; failing to signal or improperly signaling, 52,770.

There were, in addition, 140,000 accidents from miscellaneous causes. And from these violations of good driving practice in which John Motorist figured all too frequently in the "once too often" rôle, there were 20,400 fatalities and 750,400 persons injured. The thought of this grim toll brings sorrow to John Motorist and makes him thoughtful. There are certain things he need not do once too often. The art of sane driving demands self-control as well as control of the mechanics of an automobile.

It requires character to keep to a temperate rate of speed on the public highways; it requires vigilance to keep on the right side of the road; it requires a sense of justice to surrender the right of way to those whose right it is; it requires alertness to watch intersections and to keep to the roadway; it requires thoughtfulness to make the proper signals, and it requires qualities well worth developing to refrain from indulging in motoring bad manners, which bring disaster sooner or later when done "once too often."

But perhaps John Motorist does not need to be told this. Being an average American citizen, he is immensely jealous of his self-respect. He cares what his fellows say about him. Certainly his own good common sense has told him before now that a man is judged not only by the company he keeps, but likewise by the way he drives. Certainly he can get no great satisfaction at any time by driving like a boor, when he recalls that, generally speaking, the boors of the highways have killed more Americans than have armed enemies.

Editorial Notes

The Chicago world fair mixes four kinds of grass and clover seeds and claims a real novelty in a bristly lawn that leaps from grass seed to lawn mower in three weeks, but in the genial warmth of coming Saturdays many a householder trundling a grass cutter will suspect his lawn has had that overearnest seed mixture all the time.

Members of the Oroville (Calif.) High School English class on the occasion of a recent "Chaucer night" were served with the roast pig usually associated with Charles Lamb. The bookworm will be inclined to wonder if a menu for a "Shakespeare night" should feature bacon.

In gardening there is always something better ahead to strive for and to win, declares a devotee of spade and rake, and that does seem to explain something important. It explains why through at least 3000 years gardening has remained the world's most popular pastime.

It is possible that Denmark, in deciding that members of political groups may not wear uniforms, has taken cognizance of the fact that they apparently do not foster the relaxation and spirit of harmony that should accompany the wearing of party clothes.

What Is Inflation?

By H. B. ELLISTON

INFLATION is widely held to result in higher commodity prices automatically. This very feeling is what causes inflation! When people en masse think that "you will never see these prices again," they buy or borrow, and so create the very thing they contemplate.

If one looks in the textbooks, one reads that gold is the standard of value. Americans have learned in the last week the meaning of a standard of value. Gold is given a fixed price in United States currency. That puts the metal and the dollar on an equivalence in buying power.

Gold, and therefore the dollar, is also the medium of exchange. This explains itself, but it is well to ponder the explanation. A produces pigs. B produces eggs, and C produces wheat. Instead of A exchanging his pigs for B's eggs, and so on, the dollar is used as a medium, and the exchanges become more convenient. This we call the price system.

Now imagine a closed community with 100 bushels of wheat and $100. The price per bushel would be $1. If there were only $50, the price per bushel would be only 50 cents. Money, in short, has a scarcity value. If there is a decline in the quantity of money, prices are bound to be cheapened.

It seems clear that this is precisely what has been happening for many months in the wider community known as the United States. Dollars have simply disappeared. Unlike those in our closed community, they were not hard, observable dollars. Most of the dollars that Americans use are not seen. They form credit money which is paid and received in slips of paper called checks. Business men use them almost wholly for their transactions. Actual currency has become merely pocket change. In fact, the ratio of credit money to currency is 15 to 1.

Americans in 1929 began to doubt the validity of their credit contracts. They called in their loans, they refused to make new commitments. All along the line, to use economic jargon, they "flew to cash." Nothing else was safe save cash. Cash means pocket change dollars, the possession of which, in place of credit contracts, was described as putting oneself in a liquid position.

Who started the flight is beside the point. The banks have received a good deal of the blame. The reason is that they originate the greater part of the money that Americans use. Whoever or whatever is to blame, it is a fact that is just receiving its due emphasis that $20,000,000,000, or 40 per cent of the nation's check money, has simply evaporated since 1929. It is no longer available to the community. The connection between the lost $20,000,000,000 and a great part of the 15,000,000 unemployed is as direct as a straight line.

The remaining dollars, obeying the rule of scarcity value, naturally buy more goods; that is prices have fallen.

The textbooks do not say that the dollar is a store of value. They do not say, in other words, that the dollar is an ideal commodity to line our sugar bowls and stuff our mattresses and hide away in banks disguised as dollar warehouses. Not a word will be discovered in the textbooks which gives the dollar this attribute. In fact, they contain a word of warning on the subject. You will read that Orientals are so ignorant of the use of money as a medium of exchange that they actually use it as a store. Silver, the money of the Oriental, is buried, made into ornaments, or otherwise kept out of the channels of commerce. That is one reason, conclude the textbooks, that Orientals are so poor. They do not use money to facilitate and to speed those exchanges of labor which are the motive power of economic prosperity.

The United States has been developing this Oriental habit for three years past. Money has been short. But even the short supply has not been used to the full as media of exchange. It has been stored away. Our closed community, we recall, had $100 and 100 bushels of wheat. If $50 of that $100 were buried, the price of wheat would be 50 cents, just as if there were only $50 originally. The failure of society to use its remaining money as a medium of exchange has accelerated the declining effect on prices caused by the contraction in the money supply.

The remedy appears plain in the eyes of those who are responsible for the Thomas amendment. The first step is to jog people out of this habit of regarding money as a store of value. Banks, as a matter of fact, pointed the way. Closings and state moratoria disturbed this Orientalized faith in money as such. Henry Ford, explaining to me the increased sales of his cars, said: "People are beginning to realize that money is safer as well as more satisfactory in the form of commodities."

The Administration, by talking inflation, is adding to the warning. Consequently people everywhere are thinking, "If we don't change our money into goods, today, tomorrow it won't buy so many goods." Nothing has yet been done in any great measure to warrant this feeling. But, by thinking so, Americans are making it so. Commodities and stocks are booming. This means only one thing—that people are turning their money into commodities and stocks.

That is the real inflation. Compare the efforts during the last two years to "reflate." For the last two years the Federal Reserve System has been adding to its authority to issue money. To whom? To those who wished to borrow it. But people were chary of borrowing at a time of falling prices. And, to make matters worse, those who had money were not using it. This is called self-perpetuating deflation. It takes a community back to barter, wooden money, scrip.

Perturb the money holders a little, however, and the money will come out of hiding. That may be the starter. Then, with prices moving up, the money bottled up in the Federal Reserve System will find clients, for they would then be justified in hoping to turn a profit by putting it to work. The credit money that has disappeared in the last few years will then begin to flow back into the channels of enterprise.

Inflation works that way and no other. Cutting the gold content of the dollar would merely put a higher dollar valuation on the country's gold. If there were a 50 per cent cut, then the $4,300,000,000 of gold in the United States would overnight become $8,600,000,000. But it would simply swell the stock of unborrowed money of which so much has been heard. People would borrow it only when they thought that prices were going higher, i. e., to profitable levels for enterprise.

Similarly with the addition to the currency in the varied forms already proposed. They have one end in view. They would add to the stock of money available to the community. Some of the plans, however, would allow of the Government spending the money as well as creating it, as in public works schemes. The double-barreled aim is intended to try to insure a real starter for industry.

Money which has been taken away from the community must be put back again. And people in general must lose some of the confidence they have had in dollars as a store and transfer it to goods and services. This means, at bottom, they must recover confidence in themselves. For exchange depends upon mutual faith and the lack of this is what is back of the withholding of the medium of exchange.

It cannot be sufficiently emphasized that the whole business requires fiscal statesmanship of the highest quality. Yet the presence of 15,000,000 unemployed demands the attempt.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Appointments With Hairdressers

WITH all the courage and common sense now known to be characteristic of her sex, a hairdresser at Northampton has done a thing which few mere men of her craft would have dared to do before she put herself at their head and boldly cut her way to victory. She has sued for damages the husband of a client who made a verbal appointment and then did not come and keep it. And, after a sharp brush with the defense in the county court, she won her case. It may seem at first a matter of small public interest; but many a husband will find it a simply hair-raising piece of news, threatening unwonted tangles in a hitherto fairly smooth existence. Henceforth some of them may regard it as a daily duty to go through their wives' engagements with tooth-comb, and to punish any breach of them with a severe wigging, lest worse befall. On the other hand, all who practise the mystery of hairdressing will realize with a deep sense of responsibility that they have come now to the parting of the ways. They must make their choice. They may, to put it baldly, take no notice of the lead from Northampton; but it is more likely that they will decide to clip the offenders of their superfluous freedom and to go to the block rather than relinquish their rights.

There is still need for some caution. The case concerned a permanent wave. That—like all things permanent—is a very solemn matter, and should be taken seriously. It was the late Lord Dewar who remarked that many a promising young man had been wrecked upon a permanent wave; and nothing in hairdressing (not even the application, twice a year or so, of a permanent puce or tawny tinting) can be of quite such capital importance. A "perm" alone, perhaps, could be expected to bring retribution down upon so slight and common a female error as breaking a mere verbal appointment with a mere hairdresser. Such appointments are always made by telephone; and most of them with the implied reservation of "if I have nothing better to do." Henceforth it will be clear that nothing in the world can be better to do than to go and have a permanent wave. But against their new power hairdressers (and why not tailors and dressmakers too?) should be generous enough to set a determination never to keep their expected customers waiting. Not a man or a woman but has had experiences of that sort which have revealed how wise Arnold Bennett was when he lamented all the time he had wasted by being punctual.—*The Times* (London).

What the Russian Embargo Means

IT IS of peculiar interest to Canada, which stands to gain materially by the British embargo on Russian exports, to note precisely what that embargo may mean. Russia is a country which sells largely to Britain but does not buy from her to anything like the same extent. Last year, for instance, Russia purchased a little more than £9,500,000 of British goods and sold to Britain £19,700,000.

Moreover—and this is a very important point—the adverse trade balance has been accumulating since the close of the war up to the present time, and now totals the enormous sum of £186,000,000. Whereas Britain takes 23.7 per cent of Russia's exports and sells only 7.3 per cent of her imports, Russia's trade figures with Germany almost balance. The United States is in a much better condition, taking only 4.4 per cent of Russian exports and selling to Russia 26.2 per cent of her imports.

Those favoring an embargo have been laying emphasis on the fact that at the present time a large proportion of Russian exports are dumped in the most emphatic sense of the word. The Soviet must pay for the plant required for industrial development in foreign currencies, and that is why Russia sells her products abroad anywhere and at any price she can get regardless of any other nation's manufacturers or producers. . . .

Canada's lumber export trade with Britain has been virtually ruined by the importation of Russian timber into Britain at prices which gave Russia no profit and often must have meant a loss, but which enabled the British lumber dealers to buy at prices that assured them of a much bigger profit. From the purely Canadian viewpoint, therefore, an embargo by Britain is welcome news. . . .

It will be seen from what has been said that the arguments in favor of an embargo against Russian imports by Britain are strong, entirely apart from the immediate issue of the sentences against the British engineers. There are, of course, protests on the part of those British producers who profit by the sale of their manufactures to Russia, but on the broad principle of balance of trade and debt, the plea against an embargo does not appear to stand up very well.

In any event, even if there had been no embargo imposed, Britain was determined in any new trade agreement with Russia to take such action as would insure a readjustment of trade balances. In the event that the embargo is lifted, that will be the only basis upon which Britain will consent to a resumption of trade relations with the Soviet.—*Montreal* (Que.) *Star*.

America on Threshold of New Era Gives Lead

THE human race is not going to fail. Some day, we may be sure, mass production will find its counterpart in mass consumption, and in the end the wonders of human effort and research are going to find their true reward in the enrichment and elevation of human life.

The influence of America's buying and productive power on the price level can hardly be overestimated. Her prosperity, or the reverse, spells that of Europe. Her example carries immense weight. In their newly elected President it seems as if the people of the United States have at long last found the interpreter of thoughts and aspirations which for many years have been misunderstood or suppressed.

I should like to quote to you two typical sentences from a recently published essay by Mr. Roosevelt. He is talking to his own people, of course, although his voice carries far beyond them, of the need for a planned economy: "I believe," these are his words, "that we are at the threshold of a fundamental change in our economic thought. I believe that in future we are going to think less about the producer and more about the consumer."

If this is, as I believe it to be, the voice of America making itself heard in simple language through the mists of artificiality and restraint, and if the American people are really standing on the threshold of a new era and calling in a spirit of amity to those who will follow their lead, they may give the world an impulse which will not stop short of the liberation of mankind and the recovery of international trade.—LORD REVELSTOKE, presiding in London, Eng., at annual meeting of Members of the United Kingdom Provident Institution.